FBIS DAILY REPORT

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DELEGATE VIEWS WEST'S 'STUBBORN' ARMS STAND

LD101533 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1300 GMT 10 Mar 86

[Statement from Geneva by Czechoslovak Ambassador Milos Vejvoda, head of the CSSR delegation to the UN disarmament conference in Geneva -- recorded]

[Text] The conference was opened in an optimistic mood. Several weeks have passed however and we are beginning to worry that everything is reverting back to the old routine. The only constructive proposal for the talks is Mikhail Gorbachev's program for nuclear and chemical disarmament, which was welcomed by all; however, the actions are again encountering the West's stubborn stands. The United States and its allies are seeking excuses but in the end they also are clearly confirming they are not prepared for an action.

And so the conference has been setting up committees. Three have been set up at present; for the prohibition of nuclear weapons, for the general program for disarmament, and for the prohibition of radiological weapons. Complicated talks are taking place on the mandate of the committee for the prohibition of arms in space, and the socialist and nonaligned countries' pressure on the talks on the prohibition of nuclear weapons tests is continuing. Although it has had certain responses, there are still sufficient obstacles to be surmounted. On-site inspection was regarded as the key previously by the West, and when the Soviet Union clearly declared that on-site inspection caused no problems, the West began to raise another problem; namely, that it is necessary to give priority to conventional disarmament. This is making progress in Geneva even more complicated.

Nuclear disarmament, of which tests prohibition is an essential part, is a totally different problem from conventional disarmament. We expect that the U.S. opposition to the prohibition of nuclear weapons' tests will be successfully overcome, if not totally, then at least to such an extent that the commencement of serious negotiations will be possible.

Seismographic experts are to meet this week to expand in depth and reaffirm the measures to supervise the prohibition of tests through the exchange of seismographic information. Intensive talks primarily on a highly specialized level are continuing on the prohibition of chemical weapons. This is why we believe something positive can after all be said even before the end of the spring round of talks.

VIETNAMESE HEALTH MINISTER ARRIVES 10 MAR

AU110917 Tirana ATA in English 0730 GMT 11 Mar 86

[Text] Tirana, March 11 (ATA) -- At the invitation of the minister of health of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, Ajli Alushani, the minister of health of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, Prof. Dr.Dang Hoi Xuan arrived on a friendly visit in our country on March 10.

Present to welcome him at the airport were the Minister of Health Ajli Alushani, the Director at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs Zeqi Agolli and others. Present were also the Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam to the People's Socialist Republic of Albania Le Ngoc Thanh and other functionaries of the embassy.

The Minister of Health Ajli Alushani gave a dinner last night in honou of the Minister of Health of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam Prof. Dr.Dang Hoi Xuan. Present were the Minister of Education and Culture Tefta Cami, the Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs Muhamet Kapllani, etc. Present was also the Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam to the People's Socialist Republic of Albania Le Ngoc Thanh.

The dinner passed in a warm and friendly atmosphere.

Received by Bekteshi

AU120829 Tirana ATA in English 0730 GMT 12 Mar 86

[Text] Tirana, March 12 (ATA) -- On March 11 the Vice-Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania Besnik Bekteshi received the Minister of Health of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam Prof. Dr.Dang Hoi Xuan, with whom he had a warm and friendly talk.

Attending the reception were the Minister of Health Ajli Alushani and the Vice-Premier of Foreign Affairs Muhamet Kapllani. Present was also the Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam to the People's Socialist Republic of Albania Le Ngoc Thanh.

TALKS ON ESTABLISHING RELATIONS WITH FRG CONTINUE

LD102002 Hamburg DPA in German 1728 GMT 10 Mar 86

[Excerpt] Vienna, 10 Mar (DPA) -- The contacts between the FRG and Albania, which have been taking place for years, about the possible establishment of diplomatic relations were continued on Monday in Vienna at the level of officials, it was reported from Bonn embassy circles. These contacts have been taking place on an irregular basis in Vienna and Bonn.

No details have so far emerged about the talks, which took place behind closed doors on Monday.

ZHIVKOV ATTENDS SOFIA CITY PARTY CONFERENCE

AU122026 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1830 GMT 12 Mar 86

[Excerpts] On 12 March in Sofia the 25th accountability-election conference of the Sofia City BCP organization took place. It was attended by Comrade Todor Zhivkov; members and candidate members of the BCP Central Committee Politburo; and secretaries of the BCP Central Committee.

In the introductory speech by Mincho Chuntov, secretary of the Sofia City BCP Committee, which dealt with the previously distributed documents, and in the statements of the delegates, the necessity of achieving a qualitatively new level of work was analyzed. The work must be pointed toward accelerating the intensification of Sofia's economy, decisively overcoming certain weaknesses, and advancing on a broad front toward renewing technologies and goods, improving the structure of Sofia's economy, developing Sofia in a complex and harmonious manner, and better and more comprehensively satisfying the needs of Sofia's population.

Comrade Georgi Atanasov read a speech. On behalf and at the instructions of the BCP Central Committee Politburo, he expressed full approval of the evaluations and conclusions included in the reports and statements.

Dwelling on the importance of the 27th CPSU Congress, which ended recently in Moscow, Comade Georgi Atanasov pointed out that this congress was the triumph of the immortal ideas of Marx, Engels, and Lenin. The businesslike spirit and fascinating ideological-political charge in the work of the 27th CPSU Congress inspire us with great optimism.

The BCP Central Committee has always paid great attention to the capital. An objective and precise evaluation requires one to say that in addition to the successes which have been achieved, some serious problems have emerged in Sofia. They have developed over a long period and under the present conditions they are already turning into an obstacle to the further intensive and harmonious development of the city.

Comrade Georgi Atanasov stressed that the line worked out by the BCP Central Committee on solving the problems is not being consistently implemented. In most of the cases the undertakings have a partial and not a comprehensive character. Sofia's industry does not have the image of a vanguard science-assimilating industry with technologies and production of a high scientific level. Electronization and modern technologies are only slowly entering production. The great scientific and engineering technical potential of the city is being used in an unsatisfactory manner.

The speaker discussed in detail the fact that the decreds on removing from Sofia many kinds of production that are on a low technological level and pollute the environment are not being implemented. He stressed that it is expedient to work out a clear concept and concrete programon the specialization and reconstruction of Sofia's industry. Comrade Georgi Atanasov emphasized the poor state of the transportation services, the lack of complex solutions and absence of conditions giving priority to the issue of moving the massive city traffic. The state of the trade services for the population is also poor. It is imperative to review the norms of determining the commodity funds of Sofia, which must be significantly higher than those of other cities, in accordance with the dynamic needs which are to be satisfied.

Dwelling on the housing problem, the speaker pointed out that it is the most acute problem in comparison with other cities. Unpardonable architectural solutions are being allowed which have lasting negative consequences for the functioning of the new districts as uniform social units.

The significant weaknesses in the investment policy and in the organization and management of the investment process are the basic reasons for the unsatisfactory state of the development and construction of Sofia. He characterized the situation as intolerable, something which has imposed the necessity of making some cadre changes in order to strengthen the city party and state leadership.

The participants unanimously elected the Sofia City BCP Committee, Control-Auditing Commission, and delegates to the 13th BCP Congress Comrade Todor Zhivkov was elected delegate number one of the Sofia BCP Organization.

At the first plenum, the Sofia City BCP Committee elected Anastasiy Donchev first secretary, and Vasil Tsurvenkov, Mincho Chuntov, Delcho Vulchev, Lazar Lazarov, Stanka Shopova, and Lilyana Vasileva secretaries of the Sovia City BCP Committee.

Anastasiy Donchev, first secretary of the Sovia City BCP Committee, read a concluding speech.

TALKS HELD WITH SOVIET OFFICIALS, FRENCH ENVOY

AU111947 Sofia BTA in English 1908 GMT 11 Mar 86

[Text] Sofia, March 11 (BTA) -- Trade Minister Khristo Khristov had talks with Mr. Nikolay Osipov, deputy minister of foreign trade of the USSR, and with Mr. Stepan Serezhov, deputy minister of the gas industry of the USSR. The talks discussed the implementation of the deliveries of some goods within the framework of reciprocal trade, as well as on the construction of some projects of the gas industry on a bilateral and multilateral basis.

Today Mr. Lyuben Gotsev, deputy minister of foreign affairs, received the French ambassador delivered a message of the French President Mr. Francois Mitterrand to the State Council president of the People's Republic of Bulgaria Mr. Todor Zhivkov.

MLADENOV DEPARTS FOR OFFICIAL VISIT TO IRAN

AU120835 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1711 GMT 12 Mar 86

[Text] Today Petur Mladenov, minister of foreign affairs, left on an official visit to Iran at the invitation of Iranian Foreign Minister 'Ali Akbar Velayati. At Sofia airport he was seen off by deputy ministers and responsible officials of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

Further Reportage

For Iranian coverage of the visit by Petur Mladenov, minister of foreign affairs, to Tehran and his meetings with Iranian officials, please see the Iran section of the 13 March South Asia DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.

FURTHER PRESS COMMENT ON 27TH CPSU CONGRESS

AU121727 [Editorial Report] The Sofia press carries on 8, 9, and 10 March five editorials and one commentary assessing the significance of the 27th CPSU Congress. The editorials, all on page 1, appear in OTECHESTVEN FRONT on 10 March, NARODNA ARMIYA on 8 March, TRUD on 8 March, ZEMEDELSKO ZNAME on 8 March, and NARODNA MLADEZH on 9 March.

Sofia OTECHESTVEN FRONT in Bulgarian on 10 March carries a 1500-word editorial on page 1 entitled "Leninist Feeling for the Historic Period." The editorial begins by pointing out" "The Congress developed the strategy of Lenin's party. Without belittling what had been achieved, it devoted particular attention to the unutilized capacities possessed by the economy and society; to certain omissions in the administration and style of work; and to deviations from socialist morality and ethics." The editorial stresses the immense preparatory work completed since the April 1985 CPSU Central Committee Plenum to ensure the success of the congress, at which "the barriers were destroyed of those units and zones which considered their activity to be immune and not subject to control and criticism. The potential of the labor collectives and republics were clarified. A number of party and state organizations were strengthened with vigorous and trained leaders."

The editorial praises the directness of Gorbachev's Political Report, which "in essence was an address to the people," and adds that "the openness of the sessions created conditions for establishing a live link between the hall and the labor collectives in the country." The editorial summarizes the central economic theme of the Political Report of "acceleration" of the USSR's socioeconomic development, and stresses the "concrete measures" adopted "for the reorganization of industry and agriculture by utilizing the modern achievements of science and technical progress, and of contemporary technologies." It continues: "The party of the Soviet Communists also requires a completely new approach toward these new tasks. Let us enumerate its features: concreteness, businesslike efficiency, consistency, unity of words and deeds, selection of the most efficient methods and means, an attentive attitude toward the opinions of the workers, and coordination of all social forces."

The editorial then summarizes the party's foreign relations strategy, which "is above all the introduction of the political approach as the only possible one for resolving all international conflicts and disputes."

The relevance of the CPSU congress to Bulgaria is then emphasized: "In the work of the congress and its documents there is no subject which is not also ours. Many of the questions also represent concrete developments under Soviet conditions of the problems on which the Fatherland Front is working."

The editorial concludes: "The Bulgarian presence in the work of the 27th Congress is felt with especial keenness in the greetings speech of Comrade Todor Zhivkov. This speech comprehensively defined our attitude concerning the historical place of the congress in the development of the world revolutionary process, and toward the present stages of the friendship and cooperation between our fraternal parties and two fraternal peoples.

Everything -- faith, hope, and feeling -- are gathered in the three Russian words in the greeting, which deeply moved the delegates to the 27th congress: "Continue in this way, little brothers!"

Sofia NARODNA ARMIYA in Bulgarian on 8 March carries on page 1 a 1500-word editorial entitled "Congress of Historic Decisions." The editorial is highly laudatory in tone and makes no mention of the criticisms of weaknesses voiced at the congress. It begins by stressing the historic significance of the congress, "The 27th CPSU Congress defined the general line toward the acceleration of the socioeconomic development of the Soviet country, for a qualitative change in all aspects of the life of Soviet society. A determined course was adopted of innovation, creativity, bold aspiration, unity of words and deeds, and of high principledness and responsibility." In the Political Report and the delegates' speeches, the editorial states: "The high responsibility and determination for the further flourishing of Soviet society in the building of communism dominated, as did that for the present and future of the cause of peace and progress of the whole world." The editorial continues: "Because at a time when the imperialist forces are openly drawing up aggressive plans, when they are intending to militarize space, when they measure the value of their system by the number of missiles, in the Kremlin Palace of Congresses the spirit of the greatest humanitarianism of all times prevailed -- socialist humanitarianism."

The editorial then briefly summarizes the main goals of the CPSU Program for the Future Socioeconomic Development of the USSR, and notes: "The forum of the Soviet Communists once again demonstrated in a most convincing manner that the USSR is the standard bearer of the cause of peace throughout the world, the hope and trust of millions of people, and that mankind can be saved from thermonuclear catastrophe."

In conlcusion, the editorial states: "A vivid expression of the indissoluble Bulgarian-Soviet friendship was the greetings speech to the congress by Comrade Todor Zhivkiv, general secretary of the BCP Central Committee and chairman of the State Council. His words, that 'from the gloomy time of fascism, when the BCP proclaimed alliance with the USSR, there has been no more vital slogan for our people,' voiced once again the most treasured thoughts and feelings of all Bulgarian Communists, and of the whole of our people."

Sofia TRUD in Bulgarian on 8 March carries on page 1 a 1,200-word editorial entitled "Historic Congress Which Continues in Life." Referring to the first positive assessments of the 27th CPSU Congress made after Gorbachev's Political Report, this editorial continues: "This assessment may be voiced, of course, in a vivid, fine, and emotional manner. Because the congress was as profound and strong as it was precise, businesslike, and not spiced with oratory." Later, the editorial states: "The main political result of the congress, as Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, pointed out in his closing speech, is the adopted and approved general line of the party's internal and foreign policies -- 'a line of accelerating the socioeconomic development of the country and of strengthening peace on earth.'"

The editorial then briefly defines the various tasks outlined in the Political Report: economic, social, social-political (democratization), ideological, and universal human. The TRUD editorial comments: "From the congress platform once again sounded forth, strongly and passionately, the voice of reason, of the loftiest humanitarianism, called socialist love of peace, concern for peace, and struggle for peace. In contrast with the aggressive forces, confrontation, the nuclear threat, and the arms race, Soviet foreign policy sets mutual understanding, dialogue, the consolidation of peaceful coexistence as a universal norm in relations between states, and guaranteed security for all peoples.

"This is not a homily of abstract ideas, it is a concrete program for work and action supported by high personal example." The editorial concludes by quoting Todor Zhivkov's greetings speech to the congress, and echoed his words: "Continue in this way, little brothers!"

Sofia ZEMEDELSKO ZNAME in Bulgarian on 8 March carries on page 1 a similar 1,200-word editorial entitled: "Historic Peak." The editorial comments that the 27th CPSU Congress "convincingly confirmed the revolutionary nature of the party of Lenin." It stresses that the Congress adopted "a revolutionary program for action which will impart fresh dynamism and new quality of growth, based on and stimulated by scientific and technical progress, as well as comprehensive intensification and structural reorganization of the economy." The editorial points out that "the consistent and purpose-oriented efforts of the Soviet Communists and the Soviet State to strengthen cooperation and interaction with the fraternal parties, countries, and peoples are a determining factor for the overall strengthening of the positions of world socialism." It continues: "The new positive qualities which are manifested in the mutual relations of the Soviet Union with the remaining countries of the socialist community, and the closer and closer integration between them are welcomed and warmly supported by our peoples as a powerful incentive for accelerating our common forward movement."

The editorial points out that the 27th congress "is also a peak in the development in manking," due to the adopted general foreign-policy line of strengthening peace on earth and preserving life and human civilization."

The editorial strongly stresses the significance of the peace strategy outlined at the 27th congress, and notes that the attention of the whole world has been centered on the congress. It concludes by referring to Todor Zhivkov's greetings speech, in which he "expressed his love and respect, his limitless faithfulness and devotion to brotherhood and unity with the Soviet Union. This was an expression of the most treasured feelings of the Communists, members of the Agrarian Union, nonparty members, and of the whole Bulgarian people, which with heart and mind greets and warmly approves the historic decisions of the 27th CPSU Congress."

Sofia NARODNA MLADEZH in Bulgarian on 8 March on page 1 carries a 1,000-word editorial entitled "Triumph of Creative and Struggle for Peace." It describes the 27th CPSU Congress as an "historic event which was most brightly inscribed in the biography of Linin's party and Soviet society's life." Stressing that the congress "revealed the full unity of party and people," and the "total approval" of its documents by the delegates, the editorial points out:

"The CPSU Central Committee April 1985 Plenum outlined the strategic course of eccelerating the socioeconomic development of the country. The congress fully approved this concept, as well as the practical steps of its implementation in life. This means that already at the present 12th 5-Year Plan period, the national economy complex will be transferred to an intensive road of development. What does it mean for the party, the Soviet country, and millions of working people? This means cardinally accelerating scientific-technical progress through technical reconstruction and reequipping on the basis of top achievements. This means implementing the modern agrarian policy of the party in implementing the Food Program. This means deeply reconstructing the economic mechanism by creating a comprehensive, effective, and flexible management system, based on the principle of democratic centralism, with a view to fully implementing the potential of socialism."

Evaluating the "historical and revolutionary character" as well as the scope and dimensions of the tasks posed by the congress, the editorial describes "the improvement of the political system" as an "important mechanism" in the process of implementing the tasks.

The second part of the editorial deals with Soviet foreign policy as reflected in the congress, stressing that "the concept of a nuclear-free world, which Moscow now proposes, and its philosophy are permeated by real humanity." Again describing the congress as "historic" the editorial stresses that "the party of the Bulgarian Communists, our entire people, and the youth of socialist April Bulgaria greet the work and decisions of the 27th CPSU Congress."

Sofia NARODNA MLADEZH in Bulgarian on 9 March on page 6 carries an 800-word "commentary" by Vladimir Tsakov entitled "Thinking of the Forthcoming Century." Describing the congress as "an event of special significance," Tsakov expresses his astonishment with the "scope and complexity" of the tasks posed by the congress.

Pointing out that "the Soviet country is entering a qualitatively new stage of its development," Tsakov defines the documents adopted by the congress as "concrete guidance for action." According to him "the style and tone of these documents was characteristic of the entire atmosphere in the congress hall -- a business like approach, critical analysis of the existing weaknesses without beating about the bush, and a clear perspective and strategy." He praises the USSR's efforts to remove the nuclear danger, stressing that "the consistent policy which Moscow will honestly and openly follow takes into consideration the interests of other countries and the existing reality." According to him "a new point of departure toward the next century has been found at the congress."

POGLED Publishes Articles

AU121607 [Editorial Report] Sofia POGLED in Bulgarian on 10 March on pages 1, 7, 8, 9, and 10 carries various articles related to the 27th CPSU Congress, consisting of about 8,000 words.

Page 1 carries the 400-word introductory article by Evgeniy Stanchev entitled "What a Wonderful Fate!", which reads:

"It would not be honest if I merely put together strong and beautiful words about this big congress, like the words we use to describe a holiday. What took place in the Kremlin in the last 2 weeks was a lesson.

"Wise and important things have always been said from the highest Moscow rostrum. However, I think what we have just seen has surpassed our usual criteria of evaluation. It is no accident, but rather it is with full justification that one speaks about the 27th CPSU Congress as a historic event, not only in the party's history but also in the Soviet people's life. The conclusions, opinions, and decisions of those attending the congress hall will certainly affect the future.

"Russian blood has produced many great personalities. Many great names have been written large in the list of those who at a certain historical moment have marched in the vanguard. Not just one or two representatives of this typically innovative, realistic, but also lyrical people spoke from the congress rostrum. Every female delegate received a small bouquet of flowers sent by the French Communists, something which, albeit not included in the agenda, introduced a warm note of friendship appreciated by the delegates and the outside audience alike. If one has to point out the most characteristic aspect of these 10 days, then it would be without a doubt the businesslike and serious introspective attitude towary oneself and the problems.

"The words which resounced in Moscow's congress hall are a real and honest plan of work. This fact, as Comrade Todor Zhivkov stated, gives wings to us all and inspires us with new forces and confidence. 'Continue in this way little brothers,' spoken by the Bulgarian Communist in the CPSU congress hall is not only approval of the great undertakings of the Soviet people, but also a festive and businesslike assurance that we shall march together as collaborators and as brothers.

"At the end of the congress, Mikhail Gorbachev wished the delegates "a good journey." I am sure that everybody understood this figuratively also. A difficult, bold, indeed the only correct road lies ahead. With energy and willpower -- onward and upward!"

Page 7 consists of two unattributed reports of 700-words each, entitled respectively "Vladimir Kabaisze" and "Gavril Iliazarov," and describing the successes of Prof Kabaidze and Prof Ilizarov, "whose names have been mentioned from the rostrum of the 27th CPSU Congress." Kabaidze is described as "general director of teh Bulgarian-Soviet 'Ivanovo-Sofia' trust," while Ilizarov is "director of the Kurgan scientific research institute on orthopeady and traumatology."

Pages 8 and 9 consist of four 700-word commentaries on tht 27th CPSU Congress and a 1,500-word report by Dyanko Sheishkov, "POGLED correspondent in Moscow," and Valeri Naydenov, "BTA correspondent in Moscow" entitled "From 9 a.m. to 11 p.m. in Various Languages," describing the work of the foreign reporters and their impressions of the congress.

The first commentary is by Todor Ganchev, candidate of jurisprudence, entitled "Deeds Determine the Role." Ganchev begins his commentary by describing the leading role of the Communist Party in socialist society, and states: "At the present turning point, when the USSR faces new and exceptionally important issues, the mobilization of the forces of the Soviet people and the entire colossal potential of the Soviet state depends on the ability of teh CPSU to be at the level of its historic responsibiltiy." He praises "the sense of responsibility" and "constructive line" expressed at the congress, dwells on the importance of "increasing the initiative and responsibility of the cadres," and stresses the importance of the "demand for strict selection of new party members."

The second commentary is signed by Prof Marko Markov Ph. D. and entitled "Formual of Progress." It points out that "in the foundation of the new edition of the CPSU Program, in the CPSU Central Committee Political Report read by Comrade Mikhail Gorbachev, and in other documents adopted by the 27th CPSU Congress there is one fundamental idea -- to accelerate the socioeconomic development of the country." Mentioning the need "to overcome the negative tendencies which have developed in teh 1970's and 1980's" Markov views the data on increasing the country's labor productivity and national income envisaged by the congress' documents, and concludes that "the peace of economic increase, as one can see, makes ones's head spin."

The author sees "the structural reconstruction of teh economy and the introduction of effective forms of managing, organizing, and stimulating labor" as the "essence of the pace of acceletation." He concludes by saying: "The 27th CPSU Congress helped us all to sense more deeply the great truth that socialist society cannot effectively function if it does not find new roads for developing the masses' creartive activity in all areal of public life."

The third commentary is signed by Prof Ivan Nikolov, doctor of economic science, and entitled "Leading Force." It deals with the "democratic elements of the socialist political system" as reflected in the congress' work. He paraphrases and summarizes Gorbachev's words on that subject at the congress, concluding that "the rich experience of the CPSU, the further expansion of inter-party democracy, as well as the sincere, bold, critical, and businesslike tone of the 27th CPSU Congress are a guarantee of developing the poeple's democracy and self-manaagement in the political system of Soviet society."

The fourth commentary is signed by Encho Gospodinov "POGLED foreign-political commentator," and entitled "Future for All." It deals with the foreign policy aspects of Gorbachev's speech at the congress. Gospodinov sees "securing for the people conditions of labor in lasting peace" as the basic goal of Soviet foreign policy. He dwells on the "democratism" of Soviet foreign policy which "offers equality to all in the international arean by liquidating the privileges of the 'Nuclear club' member-states." He juxtaposes the U.S. SDI program with the "star peace" proposed by Moscow, as well as other peaceful initiatives of the USSR, and maintains that "realism and logic are important characteristics of Soviet foreign policy."

Page 10 consists of a rubric "While the Congress Was Taking Place" containing a single 1,800-word article by Vasiliy Zakharov, "IZVESTIYA correspondent in Sofia," entitled "To the Sixth Continent and Back." It describes Soviet scientific research in the Arctic and the enthusiasm which the 27th CPSU Congress evoked among the scientists engaged in the project.

LEGISLATIVE COMMISSION CONSIDERS DRAFT LABOR CODE

AU051304 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1000 GMT 5 Mar 86

[Text] The Legislative Commission of the National Assembly has today begun discussion of the draft law for a labor code which has been submitted for examination by the National Assembly at its forthcoming session. The following are taking part in the session: Comrade Stanko Todorov; the chairmen of the councils [as heard] and the members of the State Council's Legislative Council; and representatives of the Council of Ministers, the Fatherland Front National Council, the trade unions, and other interested organizations and departments. During the discussion of the submitted draft law it was stressed that in essence this is a draft law for a labor constitution for Bulgaria. It has been based on a creative analysis of the contemporary processes and new phenomena in the construction of the developed socialist society, laid down in the basic premises of the party's conception for a new labor code. It was pointed out that in the drawing up of the draft law the 180,715 proposals and recommendations made by the workers, the majority of which related directly to work and labor problems, have been taken into consideration.

TRADE UNION COUNCIL EXAMINES DRAFT GUIDELINES

Hoffman Chairs Session

AU121139 Prague PRACE in Czech 11 Mar 86 pp 1,2

[Unattributed report: "The 14th extraordinary Plenary Session of the Central Trade Union Council Deliberated in Prague Yesterday; Full Support for the Economic and Social Program"]

[Excerpts] The 14th Extraordinary Plenary Session of the Central Trade Union Council [URO] was held in Prague yesterday [10 March]. On the session's agenda was the discussion of the URO's draft letter to the 17th CPCZ congress, the URO's standpoint on the draft of the Main Guidelines of the Economic and Social Development of the CSSR for the 1986-90 Period and the Prospects up to the Year 2000, and the Budget of the URO and of the statewide special purpose funds and special purpose facilities of the Revolutionary Trade Union Movement for 1986. The deliberations were opened by Karel Hoffman, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and URO chairman, who cordially welcomed CPCZ Central Committee Secretary Jindrich Polednik to the plenary session.

In his opening speech at the URO's 14th Extraordinary Plenary Session, URO Chairman Karel Hoffmann stressed the immense contribution of the 27th CPSU Congress to the reinforcement of the unity and the strength of the socialist community, to the development of the international communist and workers movement, and to the consolidation of proletarian and socialist internationalism. The documents, the discussion, and the entire spirit of the congress of the Soviet Communists -- together with the comprehensive and concrete program of the elimination of the danger of nuclear war and a catastrophe for himan civilization and of the establishment of reliable peace by the end of this century submitted by CPSU Central Committee General Secretary Mikhail Gorbachev last January -- leave no one in doubt about who has the fate and interests of the working people truly at heart, who is the pioneer and quarantor of mankind's peaceful and happy future. The 27th CPSU Congress elicited an exceptionally positive echo in the CSSR and in the entire recolutionary trade union movement. Therefore, it depends also on us, trade unionists, Karel Hoffmann said, whether its influence and example will be made use of to accelarate our society's socioeconomic development.

TU Council Comments

LD122325 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1730 GMT 12 Mar 86

[Text] CTK today published the stand of the Central Council of Trade Unions on the draft document Main Guidelines of the Economic and Social Development of Czechoslovakia for the Years 1986-90 and prospects for the Period up to the Year 2000.

The Central Council of Trade Unions considers this draft to be a realistic program which corresponds to the interests of all workers and gives the perspective that Socialist Czechoslovakia will continue to develop on the basis of the principled policy of the CPCZ, as a modern, highly developed state, as a society which assures its citizens of life and social certainties, and strive for further growth and an improvement in the quality of the standard of living of the workers.

The Central Council of Trade Unions fully identifies with the aim of reaching a significant turning point in the dynamism and efficiency of economic development by means of all-round intensification, the speeding up of scientific and technical progress, consistent improvement of the quality of management and organizational work at all levels of management, the linking of the Czechoslovak economy in social integration, in particular the deepening of cooperation with the Soviet Union.

While fully supporting the Main Guidelines, the Central Council of Trade Unions recommends -- depending on the development of the creation of national income in the course of the eighth 5-year period, that the building of 480,000 apartments should be considered as a minimum. It recommends looking for a way to increase the construction of apartments, to reconstruct and modernize the apartments fund, to again evaluate the possibility of interesting enterprises in stabilizing [as heard] apartment construction, and urgently amend the law on the use of apartments.

The Central Council of Trade Unions also recommends that the proposed growth of nominal wages should be considered a minimum. It calls for securing an annual growth in real wages of a minimum of 1 percent, and giving exceptional attention to the development of the brigade form of labor and remuneration.

In the social area, the Central Council of Trade Unions recommends, with perfecting the pension system overall, that low pensions be increased as priority, and that attention be given to measures for the benefit of large families.

The standpoint of the Central Council of Trade Unions on the draft Main Guidelines for the development of our homeland goes on to state that the Revolutionary Trade Union Movement will express its agreement with the draft by way of the active work of its members, in particular the development of socialist competition and the pledge aimed at reducing material expenditure and increasing the productivity of labour and the quality of production.

At the close it is stated that the Central Council of Trade Unions and the whole Revolutionary Trade Union Movement will do everything to recruit the workers and in particular the young generation into active participation in the realization of the Main Guidelines of the Economic and Social Development of Czechoslovkia in the Years 1986-90 and prospects for the period up to the Year 2000.

U.S., UK 'HYPOCRISY' ON NUCLEAR WEAPONS NOTED

LD122211 Prague Domestice in Czech 1730 GMT 12 Mar 86

[Jiri Cebrovsky commentary]

[Text] In a letter to Mikhail Gorbachev and Ronald Reagan, leading representatives of six countries, Argentina, India, Mexico, Greece, Sweden and Tanzania, have called on the Soviet Union and the United States not to carryout nuclear tests before the forthcoming Soviet-American summit. As you know, the Soviet Union is keeping to a unilateraly declared moratorium. Not so the United States. They reacted accordingly to the aforementioned letter. The spokesman of the Washington government refused to join the moratorium and once again confirmed the intention of the White House to continue nuclear tests for military purposes.

In Moscow the British ambassador delivered the official reply of Margaret Thatcher to the Soviet Union's peace proposals of 15 January this year. The reply: The British Government has rejected them. The 'no' from Washington and the 'no' from London, although they did not arrive at the same time, however, express the same thing even where the argument is concerned.

The U.S. Government claims that nuclear arms will, in the foreseeable future, remain the key element of the so called deterrent policy and that is why nuclear tests will continue. Margaret Thatcher literally follows Washington parrot fashion when she rejects the plan to liquidate nuclear weapons by the year 2000 because, in the foreseeable future, allegedly, nuclear weapons will make a considerable contribution to upholding peace and stability. A rare agreement concerning the stated period of time, a truly rare agreement considering the ability to hoodwink and make white appear black.

The superb solo argument from the American side is that it is vital to ensure effective control over an effective moratorium on nuclear-weapons tests, to put it simply the controls should take place on site. The United States is making a cardinal problem out of this but in reality it is guilty of colossal fraud. The Soviet Union has announced many times that it is prepared to work out reliable control measures if the relevant agreement is reached, measures which would include on site inspection which the United States longs for so much.

A short time ago Margaret Thatcher called for the removal of Soviet medium-range missiles from Europe and she appealed that this problem should not be linked with strategic weapons and space. As soon as the Soviet Union expressed readiness to do this, however, and on the basis of mutuality to liquidate Soviet and American midium-range missiles in Europe the prime minister replied to this proposal in a negative way. Is this a loss of memory on the part of Thatcher, a loss which is trangely sudden? Not at all. It is a classical case of demagoguery and suppressing reality according to the tried and tested method, what was suitable yesterday is not suitable today.

The American-British dodging, evasion, obstruction, backing away, half truths, juggling with words, and who knows what other comparisons can be listed, are a cunningly worked out method of hoodwinking the public and continuing to hoodwink it. But behind the words which swear of a longing for peace there seeps out that the United States, Britain, and some other countries of Western Europe have placed their bets on nuclear weapons as the military and political means of the highest category, that their true goal is not an end to the nuclear arms race, but further stockpiling and inventing even more horrendous and destructive military means. Washington and London speak about their dedication to the cause of peace, about their effort to reduce the numbers of weapons, but in reality they do the very opposite, and that is hypocrisy bordering on danger.

FURTHER REPORTS ON POLISH SEJM DELEGATION

Meeting With Indra

LD122311 Prague CTK in English 1945 GMT 12 Mar 86

[Text] Prague, March 12 (CTK) -- The visiting delegation of the Polish Sejm (Parliament) was received here today by Federal Assembly Chairman Alois Indra who stressed that the two countries actively support the peace policy of the Soviet Union, and especially the new proposals for nuclear disarmament.

He said that Czechoslovak-Polish relations were developing successfully in political, economic, cultural and other spheres. A major impulse to their deepening are regular meetings of the two countries' highest representatives, Gustav Husak and Wojciech Jaruzelski. On a traditionally high level are contacts between the Czechoslovak Federal Assembly and the Polish Sejm, and their cooperation in the Interparliamentary Union.

Alois Indra spoke also of existing possibilities of wider cooperation in science and technology, industry and on third markets.

Roman Malinowski, marshal of the Sejm, spoke of the results of last year's election in Poland which were the result of the forces of socialism and proof of progressing stabilization of Polish society.

Poland intends to rely more on scientific-technological cooperation and industrial specialization and cooperation with CMEA countries including Czechoslovakia, which is its second largest trade partner after the Soviet Union.

Husak Receives Delegation

LD121645 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1400 GMT 12 Mar 86

[Text] Gustav Husak, president of the Republic, received at Prague Castle today the official delegation of the Polish Sejm, headed by its speaker, Roman Malinowski. The meeting was attended by Alois Indra, chairman of the Federal Assembly.

In a cordial friendly discussion, they assessed with satisfaction the results of the multilateral Czechoslovak-Polish cooperation being developed in all spheres of social life carrying out the conclusions of the talks between the highest representatives of Czechoslovakia and Poland in Prague. They stressed the usefulness of regular contacts between the representatives and members of the highest legislative organs for gaining knowledge of and strengthening bilateral friendship. They also confirmed the full identity of views on topical international questions and expressed full support for the concrete USSR plan for complete eradication of nuclear and chemical weapons and the marked improvement of international relations.

REPORTAGE ON DPRK TRADE UNION DELEGATION'S VISIT

Talks With Husak

LD121640 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1400 GMT 12 Mar 86

[Text] Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the Republic, received in Prague today a delegation of the General Federation of Trade Unions of Korea, headed by its chairman, Kim Chun-hu member of the Central Committee of the Korean Workers Party. Karel Hoffmann, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and chairman of the Central Council of Trade Unions took part in the meeting.

In a friendly conversation they noted that Czechoslovak-Korean relations and mutual cooperation are developing successuflly in the spirit of the conclusions the talks of the party and state delegations held at summit level 2 years ago in Prague. They pointed to the usefulness of labor meetings and cooperation between trade union organizations, which contribute toward exchange of experience, strengthening the friendship of the peoples of the two countries, and deepening action unity of the working people in the current struggle for safeguarding world peace.

The delegation of the General Federation of Trade Unions of Korea left Czechoslovakia by air today.

Communique Issued

LD121655 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1430 GMT 12 Mar 86

[Text] A communique has been adopted on the visit of the DPRK trade union delegation in our country.

It says that the representatives of DPRK trade unions and a delegation of the Central Council of Trade Unions, headed by Comrade Karel Hoffmann, express their firm determination to strengthen and develop the relations of friendship and cooperation between the working people of the two countries. They briefed each other on the results of socialist construction in their countries and on topical tasks of trade union organizations.

The Czechoslovak side praises the successful building of socialism in the DPRK and expressed full support for the efforts of the Koren Workers Party, the Government, and the people of the DPRK for a peaceful reunification of the country. It sharply condemns the corrent joint exercises of troope of the United States and the puppet regime of South Korea, as well as repression of the struggle of the working people for democratic freedoms in South Korea. The two sides support the peace effort of the USSR and the other socialist countries, particularly the latest peace initiatives contained in the January statement of the leading Soviet representative, Mikhail Gorbachev.

The representatives of the two trade union organizations also express deep dissatisfaction with the growing threat to world peace caused by the aggressive policy of the reactionary imperialist forces. The communique on the talks of the trade union delegations of the DPRK and Czechoslovakia condemn attempts at setting up a new military pact composed of the United States, Japan and South Korea.

COOPERATION PROTOCOL WITH GDR REPORTED

LD122155 Prague CTK in English 1940 GMT 12 Mar 86

[Text] Prague March 12 (CTK) -- A protocol for 1986-90 to the agreement on cultural and scientific cooperation between Czechoslovakia and the German Democratic Republic was signed here today.

The protocol was signed during consultations between Czechoslovak Deputy Foreign Minister Jindrich Rehorek and GDR Deputy Foreign Minister Herbert Krolikowski who was received in conclusion of the consultations by Czechoslovak Foreign Minister Bohuslav Chnoupek. They discussed all-round cooperation between the two countries and confirmed full identity of their views on major world problems.

HONECKER DELIVERS INTERNATIONAL WOMEN'S DAY TOAST

LD082347 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1306 GMT 8 Mar 86

["Erich Honecker's Toast at the Reception on the Occasion of International Women's Day" -- ADN headline]

[Text] Berlin, 8 Mar (ADN) -- The following is the text of Erich Honecker's toast at the reception on the occasion of International Women's Day:

In welcoming you to this festive reception I congratulate you and all women and girls of our German Democratic Republic most warmly on the occasion of International Women's Day 1986. On this occasion our party Central Committee thanks you for your great involvement in all spheres of social life to the benefit of mankind and of our socialist fatherland. It thanks you for your motherly care toward children and for bringing them up to be the conscious citizens of our state.

Our congratulations go to you, dear women, who have been honored with the "Clara Zetkin Medal" and with other state and social distinctions for your achievements, for your responsible and industrious work toward the strengthening of socialism and of peace. International Women's Day is, in our German Democratic Republic, a day celebrated with joy starting from the family right up to the workers' collective. In a word it is one of those traditions to which we all feel ourselves most deeply bound.

As you know, I was recently in Moscow where we took part in the discussions at the 27th CPSU Congress. This party congress has decided upon a magnificent program of planned and all-around perfection of socialism, of the further progress of Soviet society toward communism on the basis of the acceleration of the socioeconomic development of the country, a program of the struggle for peace and social progress. Before the whole world it made clear that a wonderful development has been executed and will be executed toward the further strengthening and blossoming of the great Soviet nation. We were deeply impressed, and we experienced the enthusiasm and dedication with which the communists and the workers are ready to solve all the mighty tasks connected with this. Once again the towering role of the Soviet Union as a bulwark of peace and of socialism was documented.

We are filled with joy and pride to be linked in unbreakable friendship with the USSR, which was the first to set foot upon the path to socialism, and with the CPSU, which is proceeding along this path as a vanguard. Together we too wish to support further the creation of a world in which peace, honor, freedom and human dignity, safety and security all reign.

In a few weeks our 11th party congress will discuss and decide upon tasks which will point the way for the further shaping of the developed socialist society in the GDR. The workers in industry and agriculture, indeed in all fields of our society, are accomplishing great feats in preparation.

They are emphasizing their firm trust in the policy of our party and are giving evidence that they have understood the correlation between strong socialism and certain peace. With the creativity and initiative, the readiness for achievement and the industry of our people we shall prepare well for the 11th party congress.

This is already shown by the results of our common work in the first 2 months of this year which were published today in the press. National income increased by 4 percent compared with the same period last year. Net production in the industrial ministries increased by 8.5 percent, labor productivity rose by 8.3 percent, the production of office and personal computers by 59.2 percent, of integrated circuits by 33.0 percent and of industrial robots by 27.8 per cent. In agriculture the plan lead in livestock amounted to 31,900 tonnes, in milk 98,500 tonnes and 56.6 million eggs. These results which were achieved in the hard winter months speak for themselves. They show that the preparations for our 11th party congress have become a matter for the whole people. Thus, we can lock to the future with vigor and optimism. The party and people are united on the target for which we are striving, on the tempo for the further shaping of the developed socialist society in the GDR -- the first state of workers and peasants on German soil.

In everything which we have achieved in our German Democratic Republic and which makes existence constantly more worth living, women and girls have an important share. In the concerns and combines to which they belong and to the work collectives which in large measure define the results of socialist competition, there can be found those who are treading new paths toward the increase of labor productivity through the application of the most modern science and technology. They are strongly represented in the work places of micro-electronics, of modern computer technology and of computer-aided design and production management.

It is the same in our socialist agriculture. There, too, the female cooperative farmers are actively involved in the extremely good results which it has been possible to achieve in plant and animal production.

Women put in a great performance in education, health and social affairs, in the fields of services, in culture and in art. In great measure they strive to prepare girls and boys equally well for life and to apply carefully the comprehensive measures of our state for mother and child and for the further easing of the working and living conditions of women in work. Thousands of women take often not inconsiderable trouble upon themselves to acquire the knowledge which is necessary to meet the new higer demands.

All in all I would like to use today as an opportunity to say to the girls and women of our country that we accord great attention to your achievements in career, society, and family. We are happy to have created comprehensive preconditions with the course of the unity of economic and social policy so that all of these tasks can be better reconciled the one with the other.

It is the firm intention of our party and government consistently to continue the unity of economic and social policy for the good of our people in the next 5-year plan period as well, and indeed even up to and beyond the year 2000. The unanimous impressive fashion in the plan fulfilment of the first months of the party congress year, upon which I have already expounded.

Whoever achieves such results, whoever takes upon themselves so much for the future and for the well-being of our children and our childrens' children, must simply fight for peace with all their energy. With all means at their command they must come out in favor of the eternal banishment of the danger of an atomic inferno. They must do everything so that reason and good will gain the upper hand in relations between states, and so that confrontation is replaced with cooperation.

The Soviet Unions' bold proposals for freeing the world of all nuclear weapons announced by Comrade Mikhail Gorbachev are of historical significance. They correspond to the hopes of the nations and show mankind a future without fear of annihilation, without threat from earth or from space. It is therefore only logically consistent that they are gaining more support all over the world every day.

Today peace can no longer be secured against one another but only with one another. Through the reaslization of the Soviet proposals the danger of a nuclear war would be banished and the arms race would be ended. Huge resources would be free in order to conquer hunger, poverty, misery, backwardness and ignorance everywhere in the world.

The German Democratic Republic will in future also make its constructive contribution to the security of peace. The fact that this striving is borne by the entire working people finds it expression in the appropriate and broadly disseminated motto "Our place of work is our place of struggle for peace." This is attested by thousands of peace rallies which are taking place on the occasion of International Women's Day in all cities and communities.

This year, too, International Women's Day should be a cause to stress our profession of anti-imperialist solidarity, and of solidarity with all women who are fighting for peace and disarmament, and for the fending off of every imperialist aggression. We stand firmly by the side of women who are taking part actively in South Africa, Latin American and the Arab world in the struggles of their people for national liberation and independence for equal rights and social security. Our active solidarity goes to all women fighting against capitalist exploitation and oppression.

We will use the time until the 11th party congress well in order further to multiply the results of our common work. This accords with our principal concern to do everything for the good of the people in socialism, for the good of the working people, and for peace.

KROLIKOWSKI RECEIVES SRV'S TRAN QUYNH FOR TALKS

AU121840 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 28 Feb 86 p 2

[Excerpts] East Berlin (ADN) -- Thursday [27 February] Werner Krolikowski, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo and first deputy chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers, received Tran Quynh, deputy chairman of the SRV Council of Ministers, for a friendly talk.

Werner Krolikowski and Tran Quynh expressed their firm conviction that the 13th session of the GDR-SRV Economic Committee, which is currently taking place in East Berlin, constitutes a further step toward the deepening of cooperation, particularly in economic matters.

The interlocutors condemnded the "star wars" plans of the most reactionary circles of U.S. imperialism because they aim at destablizing the military-strategic balance by achieving military superiority for imperialism, and thus pave the way for the advent of a nuclear catastrophe.

In total agreement they stressed the need for eliminating the nuclear threat hanging over mankind and achieving a change for the better by implementing the proposals of the Warsaw Pact of 21 November 1985 as well as the comprehensive program for freeing our planet from nuclear weapons, put forth on 15 January 1986 by Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee.

The meeting was attended by Dr Hans Reichelt, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers; Tran Hoai Nam, SRV ambassador to the GDR; and Dr Hermann Schwiesau, GDR ambassador to the SRV.

Received by Kleiber

AU121925 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 28 Feb 86 p 2

[Text] East Berlin (ADN) -- On Thursday [27 February] Guenther Kleiber, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, and permanent GDR representative to CEMA, received Tran Quynh, deputy chairman of the SRV Council of ministers and SRV permanent representative to CEMA.

The interloctors briefed each other on development in their countries, mainly on the achievements of the working people in preparation for the party congresses of both fraternal parties this year. Proceeding from the decisions of the economic session of the CEMA member-countries at the highest level, they stressed the necessity of purposefully developing economic and scientific-technological cooperation between the GDR and the SRV for mutual benefit. To this end, all existing possibilities are to be used and realized with high efficiency, fully in line with the results of the coordination of the national economic plans for the 1986-90 period.

Tran Quynh paid tribute to the manifold support given by the GDR for accelerating economic development in the SRV.

The cordial meeting was attended by Horst Tschanter, deputy chairman of the State Planning Commission and deputy chairman of the GDR section of the GDR-SRV Economic Committee. Tran Hoai Nam, SRV ambassador to the GDR, was also present.

TAUTENHAHN NAMED AGRICULTURAL MACHINERY MINISTER

LD122101 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1642 GMT 12 Mar 86

[Text] Berlin, 12 Mar (ADN) -- GDR Premier Willi Stoph has appointed Gerhard Tautenhahn, member of the SED Central Committee and hitherto head of the Machine Construction and Metallurgy Department in the Central Committee, as minister for General and Agricultural Machinery and Vehicle Construction. A proposal to elect Gerhard Tautenhahn as a member of the Council of Ministers was presented to the People's Chamber.

Gerhard Tautenhahn succeeds Guenther Kleiber, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo and deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, who was appointed GDR permanent representative to CEMA.

MATYAS SZUROS COMMENTS ON CPSU PROGRAM

AU111841 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 8 Mar 86 p 3

[Article by Matyas Szuros, MSZMP Central Committee secretary: "The Program of Acceleration"]

[Text] In recent days, domestic and international attention has focused on the 27th Congress of the CPSU. The reason for this world-wide interest has first of all been the importance of the Soviet Union, its international role, and the responsibility it assumes for peace and security. Namely, it is of enormous significance what answers the CPSU gives to the accumulated problems in international life and the world economy, and to the unsolved questions of social and economic progress.

A more concrete reason for the high expectations was and still is that the congress was held at a time when vital changes, a genuine turn, are beginning to take shape both in the Soviet Union's life and on the international scene. The innovative efforts and changes which have been unfolding as a result of the April 1985 session of the CPSU Central Committee can be summarized as follows: It is necessary to explore and mobilize the opportunities, resources, and means for accelerating social and economic progress. This acceleration must be a comprehensive one, but first of all, it must affect quality. Let us just recall -- and this is the international aspect of the matter, too -- what Mikhail Gorbachev had already mentioned at the time of his Paris visit last year; namely, that it is necessary to adopt a new approach that is according to the requirements of the age as regards economic, military, and international issues alike. It was also mentioned several times at the congress that one cannot and must not think and work as in the past. It is necessary to be proud of achievements, but one has to take an honest approach to uncover shortcomings and mistakes, and it is necessary to stop the trend of using old methods again.

A Realistic Analysis of the Situation

No doubt, the starting point of any successful political activity is a realistic analysis and consideration of the actual situation and socio-economic processes. This is what has happened at the 27th party congress that fulfilled its mission with great responsibility and boldness, with its method of working, but also with it unpretentious human and innovative approach in relying on the best Leninist traditions and adopting a creative position. It also fulfilled its mission as a representative of laborers and all working people but at a high intellectual level: Without sensationalism, it unambiguously and unanimously reconfirmed the main political line of the party which is clearly demonstrated in the changes and events of recent years.

According to the level of the age, it provided a convincing answer to new phenomena and to the challenges that are more than every complicated. It realistically reconsidered many principal concepts that were employed under previous conditions but which have in our days become worn out, and it provided main guidelines in social practices for the future. In fact, the prevailing approach and the basis of comparisons were -- whether it was the matter of greater discipline, pure morality, alcoholism, responsibility, and willingness to initiate, or the democratization of public life -- that one can and must use all means and methods that can further the cause of socialism and mankind.

Of course, these changes have not taken place suddenly in the activity of the Soviet party and not only in connection with the 27th congress. The new concept and attitudes are the results of a complicated process for more than 3 years after November 1982.

The decisive impetus was given to this process, and to its unfolding, by the plenum last April and all this was reconfirmed by the congress.

The renewed party bodies recognized the fact that during the seventies, in addition to significant achievements, seriously negative phenomena, even trends, have developed in various areas of society. The political report of the Central Committee and the economic policy speech of the premier very openly expressed at the congress that during the country's development, problems increased more rapidly than they were solved. It is not only because of domestic progress and the impetus of the world wide technological and scientific revolution that it is necessary to combat, as soon as possible, the unfavorable phenomena taking shape in the society and the economy of the Soviet Union, but it is also essential to overcome these phenomena because of the growing dangers in the world, primarily the ever increasing danger of the arms race, and the new historical situation that has developed as a result of the unprecedented and devastating strength of weaponry that has been accumulated. It is necessary to clearly evaluate the Soviet Union's situation, define its place and role in international economic and political relations, and it is necessary to carry out a rational analysis of changes in domestic conditions, and to specify the content and duration of social progress for a given period.

This is what took shape in the basic documents, especially in the redrafted CPSU program that bears significant international importance in addition to the impact it has on the country's internal development. This document analyses the main tendencies of progress in our age, by starting with reality and by relying on the quarter of a century experience after the 3d party program. It reaffirms the laws of socialist construction, provides the outlines for a concrete period of economic and social progress, and formulates the party's goals. The program's basic changes are reflected in the statement that: it proved to be a hasty decision in the Soviet Union to declare a wide-scale communist construction; and, in the foreseeable future, the program on the agenda is to perfect socialism.

Changing the Economic Management

This approach will, certainly, have a positive affect on the theory and practice of socialism world-wide, because it stimulates peoples to get rid of old habits that were practiced during the course of socialist constriction, and to search for initiatives, and to experiment. Clinging to reality will increase the credibility and attraction of socialism in those countries in which chosing a social system has been put on the agenda.

With its abundance of ideas, the political report has not only added to the previously outlined plan drafts with the experience of party meetings and social debates, but it has outlined a unified system that embraces all activities within the society. The pervasive thought of the congress was how it would be possible to achieve a qualitative transformation in the Soviet economy and society and more efficiently utilize the opportunities inherent in the socialist social system. It was perceptible the whole time that the Soviet Communists considered their historic responsibility to outline "how the Soviet Union will enter the 21st century, what positions socialism will hold, what its image in the international scene will be, and how the future of mankind will look."

The 27th congress urged a change that will have an affect on all important fields of the society, in addition to the primary importance it must play in the economy. The Soviet Communists relaized that by creating dynamic economic and social progress, one must renew outmoded forms: The way and methods of working must be kept in accord with changed conditions.

The working out of the program for a qualitatively new growth, the intensive economic progress, provides a historic change in the life of the Soviet Union. The main aims of the economic policy are as follows: rapidly and significantly improve the means of production, and modernize the conditions of socialist production according to requirements of the age. This can be accomplished by accelerating technological and scientific progress and fundamentally changing the mechanism and management of the economy.

It is worth noting that in the system of means that is aimed at strategic targets, an important role is given to transforming the economic management system. Putting this issue on the agenda is not new in the life of the Soviet party and society, because it had been the case in various forms and contexts before. However, the 27th congress documents, apart from acknowledging the need for constant perfection, used very explicit terms: The present situation does not allow us to deal with partial improvements, a radical reform is necessary. This statement -- understandably -- caused heated public discussions both domestically and internationally.

The planned reform in the economic management system requires a change to economic methods of management. In addition to increasing the efficiency of central management, the limits of enterprise independence will be expanded in order to stimulate the spirit of socialist entrepreneurship and the "attitude of ownership." At all levels of the economy, effective economic production and profitability will be regarded as the basis for judging performance.

The congress urged the reexamination of important theoretical concepts -- also of key importance as regards the hungarian social and economic progress -- such as: the interrelation of means and conditions of production, socialist property, money and product relations, and the coordination of independence in central management and economic organizations.

When formulating the qualitative changes called for in the reform by the 27th CPSU Congress, it attributes great importance also to increasing the human aspects of the reform. The changes not only affect the economic life, but assume the perfection of social conditions and the increase in socialist democracy.

In addition to economic development, the congress pointed out the other condition of socialism, the unfolding of democracy. Based on the Leninist perception, the Soviet party reformulated the thesis of consistent improvement in socialist self-government, saying that the accomplishment of socialism is impossible without the unfolding of democracy in all its multifaceted aspects. The congress pointed out the following: The CPSU can only become a leading force and chief guarantor of improving socialist self-government if it provides an example, that is, if it consistently implements party democracy.

The entire work of the congress expressed the idea that the basic condition for fulfilling the party program is to be found in active support by the working masses, in their commitment to the goals, and in making people realize what the practical tasks of the new concept are.

The CPSU set out the objective criteria for perfecting the conditions of management and socialist production. These criteria are to accelerate social and economic progress and to consolidate socialism. In this respect, the manner in which the CPSU congress showed determination against old ideas and prejudices is an encouragement to all countries and communist parties. For example, it warned against people adopting the viewpoint of considering reasonable modifications in the economic mechanism as infringements of the principles of socialism.

The Main Goal: A Guarantee for Peace

The 27th congress placed great emphasis on the harmony between the Leninist peace policy goals and the instruments that make their accomplishment possible. It provided an exacting analysis of international processes in the recent period, the components of the balance of power, and the conditions and requirements of peaceful coexistence by the two social systems.

Creating favorable external conditions for social and economic construction, that is, guaranteeing consolidated peace, was described by the CPSU congress as the most important goal in Soviet foreign policy. The congress pointed out that the primary task is to fight against the nuclear threat and the arms race, to preserve world peace and security, and to engage in persistent and consistent work to ensure the peaceful coexistence of countries with different social systems, for there is no alternative in the present situation. The struggle between capitalism and socialism can take place only and exclusively in a peaceful competition. The party's general secretary described peaceful coexistence as the universal principle of international relations.

The positions worked out at the 27th CPSU Congress which relate to international security are very important. Previous views focused primarily on the military aspects of security. In this present interpretation, a greater role is given to the political, economic, and humanitarian aspects of the security issue. The Central Committee straightforwardly adopted the following presumption: As regards existing weapons today, no state can hope to protect itself with military technological means alone. "Guaranteeing security is increasingly a political task and can only be solved with political means." In order to extend correct and civilized methods of international contacts and cooperation, the Soviet Union considers it indispensable -- as a new condition -- to form a comprehensive system for international economic security.

According to the understanding of the CPSU, security in the relationship between the Soviet Union and the United States can only be mutual, and as regards international relations as a whole, it can only be universal. The Soviet Union does not demand greater security for itself than others have, but it also refuses to accept lesser security. Thus, the essence of the Soviet concept about security policy is to strive for a mutual and optimal security that involves various aspects. The congress reconfirmed the principles arguments referring to the future of international relations and disarmament when it pointed out: In our present time neither the arms race nor a nuclear war can be won. Objectively, the striving for military superiority cannot bring political advantages for anyone.

The Soviet party showed a high level of tactical flexibility and willingness to reach acceptable compromises as regards the concrete issues of disarmament, including verification.

The warning is meant for the whole world: It is necessary to find a true solution to the disarmament issue before it is too late. Continuing the arms race on earth and extending it into space may lead to a point where this process becomes uncontrollable and irreversible.

The Strength of Cooperation

As relations among the socialist countries, the CPSU congress considered this matter with a view to the far-reaching perception that peace and social progress are linked more strongly than ever with the capabilities and the economic and political progress of the socialist world system. It is also our opinion that cooperation could result not only in simply joining our potentials, but could even multiply them. The MSZMP considers the exchange of experiences in socialist construction as the source of mutual prosperity. We shall rely on this source in the future just as we have so far.

As regards the matter of resolving disagreements that in certain cases divide the countries in the socialist world, it is very important that the CPSU placed the emphasis on the uniting aspects in the socialist world and that it is searching for such features. Concerning the matter of handling relations based on the interests of particular states, the 27th congress stressed the following: It is necessary to learn how to avoid the confrontation of various socialist countries' interests, to coordinate them, and to find mutually acceptable solutions even to the most difficult problems. This approach provides a good basis for mutually advantageous, open, and honest relations among all states in the socialist world system.

The views heard at the highest forum of the Soviet part about urgent changes called for in the work of CEMA are in line with the interests and efforts of our homeland. As for the improvement of relations, the representatives of Hungary have in the past also called for attributing a greater role to economic incentives and socialist entrepreneurship, in addition to administrative means. We also share the CPSU's view that multifaceted working meetings by the leaders of the socialist countries provide an important tool for exploring the resources of cooperation.

The experience of the 27th CPSU Congress has again convinced us that concerning the main issues of social progress and international relations, our opinions are identical and our relations are guided by respect and understanding toward each other. Our economic and social problems awaiting solutions are basically similar, and there are more and more mutual aspects in our efforts to search for ways and means. Our parties have also hitherto treated specific solutions in a spirit of understanding and we have mutually learned from each other's experiences, but after the congress, conditions for this process may be even better.

It is extremely important for the MSZMP and the entire Hungarian society how the issues of harmonious coexistence among nations and nationalities are treated in the neighboring Soviet Uion. The Leninist policy regarding nationalities that is carried out by the Soviet Union provides strength and encouragement for us. The following was reconfirmed at the highest forum of Soviet Communists: "It is a Leninist tradition of our party to devote extreme consideration and attention to all that relates to the policy on nationalities, affects the interests of particular nations and nationalities and the national sentiments of people, and at the same time, to carry out a staunch fight against the manifestation of narrow-mindedness by nationalities, boasting, nationalism, and chauvinism." The practical experience of the MSZMP proves that for a socialist country this is the only correct and historically possible way.

Unity Is Not Uniformity

The international communist and workers' movement has been greatly affected by recent Soviet sociopolitical changes and even by the 27th CPSU Congress alone. It is a generally recognized fact that the communist movement has in recent years entered a qualitatively new stage of progress, and in the course of this process it found itself abreast of several new conditions, tasks, and problems. The CPSU drew the conclusion from its own experience -- and applied it at the congress that, based on the ideas of Marxism and Leninism, new circumstances require a creative approach in reconsidering several previous concepts. Above all, one must stress the point of view which refers to the communist movement's unity and diversity. The Soviet party regards the diversity of the communist movement as an objective fact, and regards as the starting point of its argument the fact that it is not possible and not necessary to have complete unity of opinions on all matters. The CPSU proved its responsibliity toward the unity of the communist movement by stating that it is "not dramatizing" the contradictions between parties, and that in comradely debates it is striving for understanding the other parties and adopting a mutually acceptable position. The Soviet party formulates its statement according to the qualitatively new stage in the communist movement when it says: Unity has nothing to do with "uniformity and hierarchy." One can expect widespread agreement with the approach according to which the communist movement's unity must be founded on the equality of all parties in the cooperation in the fight for mutual aims -- for peace and socialism.

At the congress, which could be of historic importance, one could frequently hear the demand that words must accord with deeds. As is well-known, not even the best decisions and positions can or should be regarded as identical with reality, because time is needed from decisionmaking to the point of realization, and the road to practical implementation leads through the solution of difficult and complicated tasks. Conditions are available, or can be created, for pursuing reform and renewal. People believe in and trust the party and its leaders, and they support with conviction the new political course, as was demonstrated by the delegates' behavior.

To work to fulfill the monumental program described above is an inspiring task. In this task we wish our Soviet friends much success.

PARTY ORGAN OUTLINES ECONOMIC STRATEGY

AU121442 [Editorial Report] Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian on 11 March on page 4 carries a 1,300-word article by Ildiko Szpirulisz, leading staff member at the MSZMP's Institute of Sociology, entitled: "Economy and Society." The article is devoted to outlining the tasks in the Hungarian economy aimed at increasing efficiency in light of CEMA cooperation and the requirements formulated by the 27th CPSU Congress.

The writer explains the international aspects of economic developments in the 1980's and writes that "demands were raised in Hungary to change over to a new type of development course. However, at the beginning of the eighties, those factors that stimulate efficient economic growth had only been working at half-steam. Strict restrictions characterized the economic policy and we strove to reduce domestic consumption. This resulted in the creation of stability both on the economic and social levels." The writer then continues as follows:

"In our time and also in the future -- just as it is stipulated in the Seventh 5-Year Plan -- only economic efficiency can be regarded as the main source of growth. At the same time, it will continue to be our task to generally strengthen the balance of the national economy, but even this requirement must be connected to improving efficiency. Similarly, the tasks of other socialist countries are also extremely complex, tasks which are described in CEMA's complex program up to the year 2000. Our progress and cooperation have entered a new and higher stage in all spheres of society and this will help unfold the driving forces of socialist progress. At the same time, international relations in the world economy can also be based on a new foundation due to the peace policy; in this, a significant role is given to the strong and complex cooperation among socialist countries.

"An important question is what could be the driving forces behind increasing our economic efficiency? One of the important goals, described by our new national economic plan and the CEMA complex program, is the employment and spreading of electronics both in the society and the economy." The writer then describes the driving forces as "further developing the infrastructure"; "mobilizing the individual for actions," which is describes as "the main issue in exploring the qualitative features of economic growth"; the "development" of an "administrative system" that helps "economic movements"; a "social policy" with "complex ideas and means"; further developing "the property relations" in the country which should stimulate all people to show "initiative and enterprise"; and "the relationships of interests" which includes "increased differentiation in incomes,' which is an "unusual phenomenon in our society" and whose "consequences are difficult to assertain." Under this driving force the writer briefly mentions increased taxation in recent years which should be substituted by "clear norms" in the economy. The main resource of social and economic progress in Hungary is described as "the further imporovement in socialist democracy,' which includes the spreading of the "ownership spirit" and "self-government" at work.

Szpirulisz concludes her article as follows: "In the present stage of progress significant stress is laid on the requirement for developing an extensive social strategy. Such a social strategy has been formulated by the draft program adopted by the 27th CPSU Congress. Short-term program projects must be developed within the framework of thelong-term strategic target system and must form a comprehensive system with it. It is with the decisive requirement of these projects that we view socioeconomic formation in its entirety. In this way we can manage to work out a task program for the society which is differentiated but which forms a coherent and integral system."

DISARMAMENT CONSIDERED IN LIGHT OF CPSU CONGRESS

AU121439 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 8 Mar 86 p 9

[Peter Vajda article: "For Rebuilding Detente"]

[Excerpts] Where is the world heading in the 15 years before the turn of the century? Are we heading for more balanced and more civilized international conditions when joint solutions to the urgent, common problems of mankind can be put on the agenda through the joint efforts of nations?

Or will the present arms race perhaps continue and enter an even more dangerous phase?

The political report of the CPSU Central Committee summed up the principled bases of a new and comprehensive system of international security in the military area in five points:

1. The nuclear powers are to refrain from nuclear or conventional wars against each other, or against a third country;

2. Avoidance of an arms race in space, the banning of all nuclear tests, the elimination of nuclear arms, the banning and elimination of chemical weapons, and refraining from developing new means of mass destruction;

3. Reduction of the countries' armed forces to a rational level, along with strict verification;

4. The elimination of military blocs and, as a step leading to this, refraining from expanding the existing ones and from creating new ones;

5. The proportional reduction of military expenditures.

In addition to these five points containing the principles bases, we must also include -- in accordance with the essence of the matter -- the positions of determining importance that, in order to reach agreements, we must maintain the entire system of arms limitation negotiations developed so far. That is: in spite of the fact that these negotiations developed so far. That is: in spite of the fact that these negotations have not always led to the expected results (or not within the time frame or to the extent expected) and in spite of the fact that some negotiations occasionally resulted in failure -- with the "Euromissile" system one wanted to present Europe with a fait accompi -- the negotiations structure must continue to be operational. This is an extremely important position, a position which expresses the principled foundations and tactical flexibility of the socialist peace policy. This position is based on the sober logic that although maintaining and continuing negotiations does not guarantee their success in itself -- there is no such automatism -- without negotiating forums, however, there is no advance whatsoever.

Among the Pentagon's "arguments" for refecting the unilateral Soviet moratorium that has been in force for almost 7 months there is a "historical reference." According to this, it was allegedly the Soviet Union which broke the moratorium in force till 1961. This theory does not fit the facts and even if it were true it would not be an argument against the 1986 moratoirum on nuclear tests.

Among the arguments which U.S. military circles use in their attempt to avoid joining the Soviet initiatives by all means there is also the allegation that the Soviet Union proposed its moratorium after carrying out a series of tests at "a forced pace," and that the Soviet Union generally carried out more tests than the United States. IZVESTIYA quoted official swedish data in its answer to this allegation the other day. According to these data, if we take the period from 1 January to 6 August 1985, it transpires that the Soviet Union did not exceed the number of tests carried out by the United States.

If we consider the entire post-war period, it transpires that the United States carried out approximately 40 percent more nuclear tests than the Soviet Union and, together with the other Western powers, 70 percent more.

Finally, among the counterarguments there is the matter of verification, the allegation that verification cannot be carried out completely with current national means.

If, as a result of the Soviet proposals, the Pershing II, the cruise missiles and the SS 20's were to disappear from Europe, this could also prepare the elimination of tactical nuclear weapons from our continent, where the concentration of mass destruction weapons is greatests. This would mean a new, perhaps decisive step toward something that might not seem a utopia after all: to eliminate nuclear weapons from the face of the earth by the year 2000.

We can only hope that those who oppose these innovative proposals with counter-proposals, like the demand for the elimination of intermediate-range missiles deployed in the Asian part of the Soviet Union, will change their position. It is obvious that these missiles are the elements of another area's balance and if unrelated issues are bound together, the solution becomes all the more difficult.

The Soviet proposals confirmed by the 27th congress discussed the issues of security by also taking into consideration, in addition to narrow military aspects, political, economic, and other aspects. All these proposals are aimed at reviving detente, reducing military confrontation, and a constructive drawing of conclusions from all the new things brought by the past decades and years and from what the future can bring. These initiatives also play a part in that for millions the connection between communism, peace, and progress is now more clear than it was before 25 February 1986.

TRADE VOLUME OF POLAND TO RISE 34 PERCENT

LD112258 Budapest MTI in English 1741 GMT 11 Mar 86

[Text] Warsaw, March 11 (MTI) -- Hungarian-Polish economic relations will develop dynamically in the 1986-1990 Five-Year Plan period. The value of reciprocal trade will show a 34 per cent increase over the previous five-year plan period, amounting to 6,300 million roubles, it was announced at a press-conference at the Hungarian Embassy in Warsaw on Tuesday.

Machinery and equipment account for 60 per cent of deliveries. The value of export-import will be 1,100 million roubles in 1986.

Polish enterprises take part in the reconstruction of Hungarian power stations and metallurgical plants and the import of Polish mining equipment, lorries and cars will also increase. Hungarian export includes buses, and bus chassis, and port, catering, telecommunications and electronic equipment produced in cooperation.

COMMITTEE URGES EXPANSION OF PRIVATE TRADERS

LD122222 Budapest MTI in English 1710 GMT 12 Mar 86

[Text] Budapest, March 12 (MTI) -- The parliament trade committee met Wednesday to debate the amendment of the legislative act on home trade and private trading dating from 1978, and to hear a briefing on the situation of the supply and distribution of building materials.

The written report of the Ministry of Home Trade concludes that since the proclamation of the Home Trade Act there have been significant changes in economic conditions, with the introduction and spread of new forms of operation there was a significant change in the organizational and management system of home trade. All this makes it necessary to update the act on home trade, and extend rules that protect the interests of consumers. According to the presentation delivered, in order to improve the supply to the general public and purchasing opportunities, as well as to expand the trade network it is expedient to expand the sphere of professions where private traders are permitted to operate as well as the sphere of services they can provide.

NEW COLLECTION BARGAINING AGREEMENT GUIDELINES

LD122231 Budapest MTI in English 1018 GMT 12 Mar 86

[Text] Budapest, March 12 (MTI) -- In these weeks company managers are reporting on the fulfilment of the five-year collective bargaining agreements which expired in late 1985. The new contracts for the period until 1990, now under preparation, has to be signed by June 30.

The state office for wages and labour and the Central Council of Hungarian Trade Unions have issued joint guidelines for the elaboration of collective agreements. It is pointed out that the introduction of new forms of company management has not changed the aim of the contracts, which continue to comprise the rights and duties of employees and will invariably be concluded by employers and the local trade union organizations.

On the basis of experience gained in recent years, the guidelines indicate that in the future companies are expected to save more on the ever more expensive labour force, take resort more frequently to the regrouping of workers and increasingly require experts with multiple qualifications. The conditions of a more flexible employment of manpower and a broader interpretation of certain spheres of work should be laid down in the collective bargaining agreements.

PRICE RISE FOR RADIOS, TV DECLARED 'INVALID'

LD122313 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1730 GMT 12 Mar 86

[Text] The National Materials and Prices Office has declared the price rises introduced last week as invalid, writes HETI VILAGGAZDASAG. The goods concerned are in the free price category and the enterprises involved raised the prices of communication technology products and domestic machines by claiming that procurement costs had risen due to changes in the exchange rate of the transferable rouble. As a result of the decision, the price of Sokol radios will come down from 410 forints to the original price of 390 forints. Yunost television sets will again cost 3,770 forints instead of 4,300 forints. Higher prices will remain in force for 27 other items, however.

CSERVENKA MEETS WITH MONGOLIAN PARLIAMENTARIANS

LD122234 Budapest MTI in English 1721 GMT 12 Mar 86

[Text] Budapest, March 12 (MTI) -- Official negotiations between delegations of the Hungarian and Mongolian parliaments began in Budapest Wednesday.

The two delegations are headed by Mrs. Ilona Cservenka, deputy speaker of the Hungarian Parliament and Nyamyn Jagbaral, deputy speaker of the Presidium of the Mongolian People's Great Hural.

Mrs. Cservenka expressed her conviction that relations between the legislative bodies of the two peoples including the current negotiations were a contribution to advancing relations between the two countries. She discussed in detail the fulfilment of the Sixth Five-Year plan, and on the achievements and problems of the Hungarian economy. She outlined the major trends in the Seventh Five Year Plan. In reviewing the activity of the Hungarian legislative body she discussed the details of the election system that has been updated in order to expand democracy, and of the parliamentary and council elections held last June. She stressed that the activity of parliament has livened up significantly since the last elections.

Nyamyn Jagbaral briefed his audience on the achievements of the Mongolian People's Republic and presented the composition and working methods of his country's supreme body of popular representation.

On bi-lateral economic relations, the discussion partners spoke with mutual satisfaction on the five year cooperation agreement signed recently. They stressed the opportunities there are for further advancing relations.

The visitors expressed an interest in the institution of multiple nominations, and in the household plot, industrial and servicing activity of Hungary's cooperative farms, as well as in cooperation between the cooperative farms and industrial establishments.

BRIEFS

GRAIN PROGRAM ENUMERATED -- Budapest, March 10 (MTI) -- Plans call for the large scale farms in Hungary to increase the average wheat yield to 55 quintals a hectare by 1990 and to push up that of corn to 70 quintals. In the Seventh Five Year Plan period (1986-1990) the area on which these crops will be cultivated is to come to 2.9 million hectares; which is no increase over the past five years. The harvest to come off this land will have to be significantly larger: the large scale farms yielded a total of 70 million tons of grain between 1981 and 1985 while in the next five years the objective is 82- [figure indistinct] million tons. The intensive grain growing program is underway. Within it wheat and corn are already being grown using the most up-to-date methods on an area of over 750,000 hectares. During the course of the program about 18,000 million forints (about 350 million dollars) have been devoted to improving professional conditions since 1983. [Excerpts] [Budapest MTI in English 1717 GMT 10 Mar 86 LD]

VATICAN DELEGATION'S VISIT -- Budapest, March 11 (MTI) -- Archbishop Luigi Poggi, papal nuncio, and his party visited Hungary on March 3-11. State Secretary Imre Miklos, chairman of the Hungarian State Office for Church Affairs, met the Vatican delegation. In the course of the cordial, open meeting the parties discussed issues of mutual interest and timely questions. The Vatican delegation met Cardinal Dr Laszlo Lekai, chairman of the Hungarian Roman Catholic Episcopacy, and several members of the Episcopacy, and visited several church institutes. [Text] [Budapest MTI in English 1751 GMT 11 Mar 86 LD]

PLANNING COMMISSION DISCUSSES FUEL EFFICIENCY

LD122340 Warsaw PAP in English 2000 GMT 12 Mar 86

[Text] Warsaw, March 12 -- The Presidium of the Government Planning Commission met here today to discuss a programme of increasing the efficiency of material and fuel, [word indistinct] resources use for the year 1986-1990. The meeting was attended by representatives of the authorities of concerned ministries, organizations and institutions.

The meeting stressed that achieving a decrease of energy consumption in industrial production -- by an average of 1.8 - 2.2 percent annually and material consumption by 1.4 - 1.8 percent -- (which is envisaged in the programme) was a precondition for achieving the targeted growth rate of production and national income.

It means that as much as 60 percent of the increase in national income in the years 1986-1990 will have to be achieved through savings in basic materials, fuels and energy, while in the 1983-85 period only half of the increase in national income was based on more efficient use of resources.

The need to increase efforts of the entire national economy to lower the consumption of materials and energy is determined not only by the [word indistinct] scale of tasks but also by the still existing deep reserves inthis field.

The draft austerity programme for 1986-90 envisages, with a view to attaining significant improvement in the consumption of fuels, raw materials and materials, the implementation of various technical production and investment ventures.

A list of over 40 proposed ventures to be centrally managed included in the draft programme, determines both investment outlays for their implementation and expected savings effects.

The Presidium stressed that coordinating tasks in the area of science and technology with the austerity programme is of extreme significance for the achievement of the necessary progress in the rationalization of the use of fuels, raw materials and materials.

The Presidium adopted decisions on the further course of work on the draft programme with a view to concluding them till June this year.

STATE COUNCIL EXAMINES WORK OF PEOPLES COUNCILS

LD130002 Warsaw Television Service in Polish 1830 GMT 12 Mar 86

[Text] The Council of State has discussed the experiences and effects of the activity of the peoples' councils, citing the examples of Gorzow and Torun voivodships, in the observance of and strengthening of the law, public order, and social discipline. It was stated that from the start of their terms of office, the peoples' councils have deveoted much attention to a systematic analysis of the situation in this sphere. Their joint action with the organs and institutions set up to defend observance of the law and good management has been strengthened.

The Council of State positively assessed the activity of both voivodship peoples' councils in the area discussed. The minister of justice's report on the activity of peoples' assessors in the current term, together with the organizational principles of the assessors' election campaign this year was examined.

A resolution was passed specifying the principles of putting forward candidates for peoples' assessors to Peoples' Councils, and the election schedule was discussed.

The Council of State also examined a report on last year's activity of the Main Office for the Control of Publications and Public Performances, positively assessing its work.

PARTY COMMISSION HEARS MEMBERSHIP FIGURES

LD122344 Warsaw Television Service in Polish 1830 GMT 12 Mar 86

[Text] The PZPR Central Committee's Internal Commission acquainted itself with information about changes in the numbers and class composition of party ranks last year. It was emphasized that the PZPR is a mass party, numbering 2,115,000 members and candidates members. Basic party organizations operate in all social and professional milieus. The party's ranks are growing. Last year, 63,000 candidate members were enrolled into the PZPR, of whom 51 and 1/2 percent are workers and peasants. Almost half are young people below the age of 29. The proceedings were chaired by Tadeusz Porebski.

POLITBURO DISCUSSES PERSONNEL POLICY DOCUMENT

LD112214 Warsaw Television Service in Polish 1830 GMT 11 Mar 86

[Text] A meeting of the PZPR Central Committee Politburo has been held. The Politburo acquainted itself with the report of the PZPR delegation at the 27th CPSU Congress. It also examined implementation of recommendations of the ninth extraordinary PZPR Congress in the sphere of personnel policy and practical application of the principles contained in the document: The Main Assumptions of the Personnel Policy which was adopted at the 13th Central Committee plenum.

The Politburo acquainted itself with the achievements of the third congress of the Polish science and recommended correct use of these achievements in the workd of party organizations and echelons.

It has been decided to convene the 25th Central Committee plenum on the 13 and 14 March.

FOOD, OTHER IMPORTS FROM HUNGARY TO INCREASE

LD112347 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1900 GMT 11 Mar 86

[Text] Sixty percent of trade turnover between Poland and Hungary is made up of machinery and equipment. An important place in Hungarian imports is taken by buses and bus chassis. We send out energy and mining equipment, and also passenger cars and trucks.

The supplies of Hungarian agricultural produce and food will increase, including wines and champagne. Turnover of pharmaceutical products will increase. Polish-Hungarian economic cooperation, which will reach a value of over R6 billion in the current 5-year period, was discussed during a meeting with journalists at the Hungarian Embassy.

VADUVA MEETS IRANIAN PRESIDENT IN TEHERAN

AU111839 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1822 GMT 11 Mar 86

[Text] Teheran AGERPRES 11/3/1986 -- On behalf of President Nicolae Ceausescu of Romania, a message was handed over to President Seyyed 'Ali Khamene'i of the Islamic Republic of Iran, by Romanian Foreign Minister Ilie Vaduva, now on an official visit in Teheran.

Expressing vivid thanks for the message, President Seyyed 'Ali Khamene'i sent, in turn, a friendly salute, cordial wishes of good health and personal happiness to President Nicolae Ceausescu and wishes of progress and prosperity to the friendly Romanian people.

During the interview the sides approached problems posed by further developing the Romanian-Iranian relations particularly in the economic plane by widening the trade and expanding the cooperation in production upon balance, long-term bases.

Approaching international issues the sides laid stress mainly on the need to halt the arms race, pass on to disarmament, nuclear disarmament in the first place, to solve the grave problems confronting the developing countries, to settle politically, by way of negotiations the states of conflict and tension in the world.

The Romanian foreign minister called on 'Al' Akbar Hashemi-Rafsanjani, speaker of the Majlis (parliament), and on Prime Minister Mir Hoseyn Musavi.

At the same time he conducted official talks with 'Ali Akbar Velayati, Iranian minister of foreign affairs.

During his visit the Romanian foreign minister also met Taqi Banki, minister of energy, Masud Roqani-Zanjani, minister of plan and budget, and with Mohammad Vahaghi ad interim minister of foreign trade, with whom he discussed problems posed by developing the bilateral economic relations.

'ACTIVE PARTICIPATION' IN GROUP OF 77 HIGHLIGHTED

AU111539 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0945 GMT 11 Mar 86

["Romania's Active Participation in the Group of 77" -- AGERPRES headline]

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 11/3/1986 -- Ten years ago, Romania, a developing socialist country, joined the ranks the "Group of 77", which was a moment of paramount significance for the growth of its ties of militant solidarity, collaboration and close friendship with the other developing countries. Romania's admission to the "Group of 77" benefited by the Latin American countries' active support and took on a higher stage its long-standing relations of international cooperation, based on many affinities, with the Latin American countries.

It is not by accident that Romania joined the group, nor can its entry be explained by conjectural circumstances. Romania's cooperation with the other developing countries is grounded on a strong political, moral and material support. At present, Romania has diplomatic, economic and cultural ties with more than one hundred developing countries in Africa, Asia and Latin America (up from 30 in 1965).

The understanding convenanted during the visits President Nicolae Ceausescu paid to several Asian, African and Latin American countries, as well as the Bucharest talks he conducted with many developing countries leaders played a decisive role in boosting the relationship between Romania and the developing countries.

As a member with full rights of the "Group of 77" and an invited participant in the activities of the Non-Aligned Movement, Romania carries on a constructive and dynamic activity alongside those countries.

Romanian proposals have been included in the documents and initiatives of the "Group of 77", and this country's stances and broad international activity fall within the common efforts deployed by the countries in the group's membership to transform the world in consensus with its goals and principles. Romania's international activity pursuing the eradication of underdevelopment and the establishment of a new world economic order is also founded on the premises of the joint assessment that the current order and the system of economic relations that go with it no longer match contemporary realities, no longer meet the requirements for the ensurance of the nation's progress. Among other things, Romania, together with the other developing countries, is one of the active participants in the negotiations for the translation into fact of the integrated programme for key products; in the elaboration of the economic and technical cooperation programmes between the developing countries which were adopted in Ciudad de Mexico and Buenos Aires, respectively; in advocating the concept of global negotiations; in underscoring the grave problem posed by the developing countries' foreign debt and the need for its global resolution.

Romania has perseveringly stated and worked for breaking the deadlock in the negotiations between the developing and the developed countries, for the organization, to that effect, of a conference under the UN aegis which should examine the ways and means to globally solve the problems relating to underdevelopment, the foreign debt issue included, for the establishment of a New International Economic Order.

In the Romanian head of states' outlook, the new order should not be conceived of as something opposing two groups of states, but as a new form of collaboration between the developing and the developed countries, apt to ensure the faster progress of the countries lagging behind, as well as world economic stability, hence the further growth of the advanced states.

Believing that the national, independent and sovereign state should hold a central place in the efforts for the establishment of the new order, Romania highlights the decisive role of each country's own effort, which cannot be replaced by external factors. At the same time, international cooperation also plays a highly significant role, as it can facilitate, or, on the contrary, hamper, the materialization of the nations' own effort.

According to Romania's outlook, the complex character of the problems that besiege the world economicy requires, more than ever before, the strengthening of the developing countries' solidarity and unity, of their role on an international plane. In this spirit, the Romanian president has proposed the organization of a summit conference of the developing countries, which should debate and set the ways to step up their economic cooperation and work out a common strategy for their economic negotiations with the developed countries.

VLAJKOVIC CHAIRS 12 MAR PRESIDENCY SESSION

LD122349 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Servicein Serbo-Croatian 1746 GMT 12 Mar 86

[Text] Begrade, 12 Mar (TANJUG) -- The SFRY Presidency held a session today presided over by President Radovan Vlajkovic at which it examined the relations and cooperation of the SFRY with neighboring countries and the position of Yugoslav minorities. Also partipating in the work of the session were the presidents of the presidencies of the socialist republics and socialist autonomous provinces, and top officials of the federation.

On the basis of its non aligned policy, our country exerts constant efforts aimed at maintaining and developing good-neighborly relations and cooperation with neighboring countries on the principles of independence, sovereignty, equality, territorial integrity, non-interference in internal affairs and the encouragement of positive, mutually beneficial development of relations.

In the same way as it defends its own sovereignty and territorial integrity, Yugoslavia respects and holds the same attitude toward the rights of all neighboring countries. This policy in the development of relations between the SFRY and its neighbors is of great importance for peace and stability in this region, Europe and the world, because, as it was stated at the session, our region is not isolated from the general political and economic trends in Europe and the world, which are today characterized by instability in all spheres of international life.

The policy of good-neighborliness is yielding positive results in various areas of bilateral cooperation. Despite significant results in trade with our neighbors there was emphasis on this occasion as well as Yugoslavia's interest in higher forms of economic cooperation. Thus efforts are continuing to expand border cooperation and promote scientific and technical cooperation which has not reached the level which we have achieved with the developed countries of Europe. We advocate even greater openness of our borders with our neighbors, the circulation of people and goods, the strengthening of trust and all-around mutually beneficial and equitable cooperation. It was stressed at the session that Yugoslavia will continue to invest maximum efforts to resolve on a principled basis open questions and problems which arise in relations with certain neighboring countries.

The importance of developing inter-Balkan coooperation was particularly stressed; it will contribute to the stability of the region. Yugoslavia remains open and willing to involve itself even more actively in the development of all forms of multilateral cooperation of the Balkan countries, including the question of creating a zone of peace, security and cooperation without nuclear and chemical weapons in the Balkans.

For furthering relations and the all-around development of good-neighborly cooperation, as it was stated at the session, it is of great importance that the questions of the position and rights of the parts of our nations which live as national minorities in neighboring countries be resolved more rapidly and more successfully. Our country endeavors through cooperation with neighboring countries to contribute to the realization of the rights and improvement of the position of our national minorities. In developing relations between neighbors, Yugoslavia will, on questions of the position of national minorities, continue to call for the consistent application of the principles and stands of the UN Charter and the Helsinki Final Act, for the complete fulfillment of the obligations laid down in Articles 7 and 9 of the Austrian state agreement, the provisions of the Osimo Accord, and other agreements which we have with neighboring countries.

Furthermore, the policy and practice of full national equality of the nations and nationalities in Yugoslavia provides an important contribution to the creation of a favorable political climate for the improvement of the position of our minorities in neighboring countries.

Proceeding from our principled determination to further all-around goodneighborly relations, Yugoslavia will continue to build bridges of friendship and comprehensive cooperation, in the expectation that such a policy will meet with a reciprocal response from our neighbors. This is, as it was said at the session, the best way of gradually overcoming existing open questions in mutual relations.

At this session the presidency also examined and approved reports on the forthcoming visits of president of the SFRY Presidency Radovan Vlajkovic to the DPRK and the PRC.

VLAJKOVIC ATTENDS 14TH VOJVODINA TU CONFERENCE

LD101405 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1052 GMT 10 Mar 86

[Text] Novi Sad, 10 Mar (TANJUG) -- The 14th Vojvodina trade union federation conference began in Novi Sad today, with approximately 1,200 delegates and guests, including SFRY Presidency President Radovan Vlajkovic participating in the 2-day session.

The report by federation President Nemanje Jovanovic paid particular attention to the workers' position in associated labor, relations in production, and to distribution, and also stressed the issue of more rapidly employing young specialists. By just reducing costs, Javanovic said, the Vojvodina economy's income could be roughly 15 billion dinars greater. He also stressed the importance of the orientation for production workers to have personal incomes at least 30 percent above those of management. One result of this action, in which the trade unions have played an important role, is that good craftsmen who previously left production and went into management are now seeking to get back to the machines, Jovanovic said.

Action Program Adopted

LD112318 Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1800 GMT 11 Mar 86

[Text] The 14th conference of Vojvodina trade unions ended today with the adoption of documents and the election of the new provincial trade union council. At the first session of the newly-elected council, Pal Benak, a skilled worker from Zrenjanin, was elected president of the Vojvodina Trades Union council with a 1-year mandate and the possibility of one reelection. Balsko Bjelica reports from the joint editorial office of Yugoslav radio stations:

At the closing plenary sessiof of the confernece 1,200 delegates and guests adopted the action program of the Vojvodina trade union for the next 4 years. The program stresses that in this period conditions for intensified social action by workers, should be created specific problems should be solved, and the relationship of self-management in direct production should be further promoted. In other words, the development of workers' participation in decision making on the basis of self-management and of the delegate assembly system and the agreement-reaching process on the basis of self-management and social consultations are among the most important tasks facing Vojvodina trade union in the period up to its 15th conference.

Among these, the further development and consistent implementation of the system of income distribution and remuneration according to work results are priority tasks for the revitalization of production and increased labor productivity in the immediate period. To this end it is necessary to consistently implement the social contract on income distribution by proceeding from the LCY Central Committee's ideological stance.

Vojvodina trade unions are also faced with the task of creating conditions for the speedier creation of jobs and for solving issues in the sphere of housing policy and of improving their ability to act and consolidating its organization and cadre structure.

In addition to the action program, which is the most important document adopted at the conference, at the closing session the delegates also adopted a report on the work of organs and organizations of Vojvodina trade unions over the last 4 years; they also adopted the changes and amendments to the statute; verified the credentials of new members of the council which will have 87 members, and also endorsed the election of Vojvodina's representatives to the Serbian Trade Union Council and to the Council of the Federation of Trade Unions of Yugoslavia. Today's session also elected Vojvodina's delegates to the Serbian Trade Union congress and to the Yugoslav trade unions congress.

DRAFT RESOLUTION ON INTERNATIONAL DISPUTES CITED

LD121136 Belgrade TANJUG in English 0017 GMT 12 Mar 86

[Text] Belgrade, March 12 (TANJUG) -- Yugoslav Communists urge the resolving of international disputes by peaceful means and respect for the principles of sovereignty, independence, territorial integrity, equality and non-interference in the affairs of other states. Lasting settlement of international disputes also requires respect for the vital interests of the states, peoples and liberation movements involved.

These principles are set out in a draft resolution of the coming 13th Congress of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia (LCY) which underscores that solutions to conflicts and focuses of crisis should be sought on the basis of principles and resolutions adopted by the United Nations, the Nonaligned Movement, the Organization of African Unity and other international bodies.

The draft resolution says that some focuses of crisis are a source of direct danger to Yugoslavia's security because of their complexity, duration, vicinity and prospects of causing a confrontation between the big powers.

Yugoslav Communists consider that the Middle East crisis can be resolved through the withdrawal of Israel from all occupied Arab territories and recognition of the Palestinian people's right to self-determination and their own state. The LCY renders full support to the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO), the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian question. The LCY considers international negotiations on the Middle East in which the PLO would participate on an equal footing as a suitable framework for resolving the crisis.

The draft resolution appeals to Iran and Iraq to halt their war and underscores Yugoslavia's readiness to invest further efforts for the peaceful settlement of the conflict.

Expressing solidarity with the struggle of the peoples of southern Africa, the LCY urges resolute sanctions against the racist regime in South Africa in keeping with U.N. resolutions, and comprehensive aid to liberation movements in the region.

Yugoslav Communists consider that the situations in Afghanistan and Kampuchea can and should be resolved through the withdrawal of foreign troops from those countries, by halting interference in their internal affairs, and restoring and respecting their independence, sovereignty and nonaligned status.

Governed by the principled stand on the inalienable right of all countries to choose their own path of development, the LCY expresses solidarity with the struggle of the Nicaraguan people to preserve their independence and the achievements of the revolution. The LCY condemns threats against and outside pressures on Nicaragua and will continue extending its full support to the legally elected government of that country.

Yugoslav Communists support the struggle of the people of Western Sahara and are confident that a just solution will be found in accordance with the decisions of the Organization of African Unity.

LCY DRAFTS RESOLUTION ON SUPERPOWER DIALOGUE

LD130846 Belgrade TANJUG in English 0005 GMT 13 Mar 86

[Text] Belgrade, March 13 (TANJUG) -- Yugoslavia and its League of Communists (LCY) will continue to struggle for halting the arms race and starting the process of global and complete disarmament in the conviction that the peace and security of all countries can only be achieved in this way.

Yugoslav Communists particularly stress this in the draft resolution for the 13th LCY Congress, which will be held on June 25-28 Belgrade.

The problems of disarmament, peace and security should be settled, Yugoslav Communists consider, first of all, within the framework of the [words indistinct] on security and cooperation in Europe, at regional organizations and other international forums open for contributions by all countries and peoples.

[Word indistinct] the dialogue between the two superpowers, Yugoslav Communists express the conviction that it will lead to a real lessening of tensions between them. Yugoslav Communists expect that the superpowers' dialogue will contribute to reducing the level of nuclear armament, banning its use, halting nuclear arms tests, preventing the transfer of the arms race into space and completely liquidating all means of mass destruction.

According to the assessment of Yugoslav Communists, agreement between the superpowers can give results, which the international community reightfully expects, only if it is not to the detriment of the legitimate rights of other peoples to their own secure and independent development.

Yugoslavia strives for the establishment and expansion of nuclear-free zones of peace and cooperation and the gradual military disengagement of the major powers and blocs from the regions of all nonaligned countries.

GORBACHEV SPEECH CALLS FOR 'RADICAL REFORM'

AU121112 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 10 Mar 86 p 5

[Dragan Vukcevic article: "After the 27th CPSU Congress: Reform of Thinking"]

[Excerpts] The 27th CPSU Congress has just concluded. Therefore, it is the fate of this article, as well as of other "urgent" articles, to be based on fresh impressions of the congress discussions which have not completely abated even among all the initiators, let alone the observers, and on assessments which naturally presuppose a new "strategy of acceleration" of the development process of the Soviet party and society.

If one starts at the back -- with Mikhail Gorbachev's concluding speech, large parts of which have been incorporated into the congress documents -- many assessments will need no test of time; for instance, that "life has set for the party demands for renewal and reorganization" and that "partial improvements are not sufficient but that radical reform is needed" in all spheres of life. These are not worn-out slogans -- as Gorbachev put it -- but a "course" which at the very congress received unanimous support.

This so-called course of "radical reform" did not start on 25 February with the opening of the congress by Mikhail Gorbachev's long and critical report, but much earlier.

The tone of the criticism of the past (except for the 15 months of Andropov's leadership) was imparted by Mikhail Gorbachev as early as April last year at the CPSU Central Committee plenum, which is to say a month after he had been elected to the office of the general secretary. Immediately afterwards, his first mingling with the workers and his critical speech in Leningrad surprised the world, and it seems the domestic public even more.

Great Changes

At that time, after the usual meager information, television was subsequently forced to broadcast the speech from which everybody, and the officials probably best, remembered the sentence: Those who do not agree with the changes will have to go so that they will not be in the way.

In the past year (Gorbachev was elected general secretary at an extraordinary plenum on 10 March 1985) this has been felt. Great cadres changes were made "in their stride" in the obkoms, gorkoms, and raykoms and in the federal and autonomous repubklics; finally, new members -- 60 percent -- were elected to the Central Committee at the congress.

Of course, this is interpreted as a step toward a "radical reform," but in this case to a reform of thinking, which implies the establishment of a period with people having wider and more modern views on the development of the country and the world in general.

This is a logical conclusion, although the change in cadres has not been without resistance, for in the nature of things it is not and cannot be voluntary. But it is necessary. It is therefore the conclusion of the congress that society, in the past 2 decades in the existing economic machinery and in the manner of managing and leading in general, has fallen into formalism, inertia, and bureaucratic relations, which led to lagging that causes concern.

The public was often presented with an embellished picture of social and economic achievements, a picture which was in essence different. Something inconceivable in the past, still not exactly popular but confirmed by the congress without concealment, was that the stagnation could threaten to endanger even the defense power of the country.

Therefore, according to assertions in Gorbachev's and other speeches, the congress was held at the "crucial moment" for the USSR and the world. Here is the explanation: One would no longer be able to keep pace with the leading world powers because the ossified forms of economic and social development are endangering even the very essence of the socialist system. Socialism, of course, does not imply poverty as its aim, nor can it approve of the laxiness of thought.

Other Times

The very statement that this is a "crucial moment" often leads the 27th to be compared with the 20th CPSU Congress 30 thirty years ago, which condemned Stalin's "personality cult." There are big differences, however, because times are different.

Gorbachev has doubtlessly brought great restlessness (and is supported in that) with a view to creating an atmosphere opposed to empty words, an atmosphere of antidogmatism, and a spirit of openness and self-criticism. He stresses, for instance, that "no one can be a master in the state if he is not a master in his enterprise"; also, after 60 years, he limits the power of central planning to the definition of general guidelines, thus giving more opportunity to the initiatives and responsibility of producers who create material goods.

This is also a step toward a reexamination -- one would way indispensable -- of some basic concepts of social production in socialism, including the concepts of property and commodity-money relations.

Man is "an especially important factor" in all that, it was often heard from the rostrum of the 27th congress. In other words, that "radical reform" will be carried out in a long process because it is probably most difficult to change opinions that are formed all the way from kindergartens to universities.

It was insisted during the congress that the party should also adapt its style and methods of work to society's needs, which has not been the case during past decades, of course. This also implies broaching debates on the organizational structure in the party and, finally, on the relations of party and economic leadership whose jurisdictions are most often not distinct.

Finally, there remained an open question: Who is one to stimulate man to work well? There is probably a partial answer in the following sentence that was heard at the congress: Economic behaviour that relies on the abundance of workers' initiatives possesses gigantic potential for the development of a society.

FINANCE SECRETARY ON NEW FOREIGN TRADE LAWS

LD092204 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0626 GMT 9 Mar 86

[Excerpts] Belgrade, 9 Mar (TANJUG) -- All our new foreign trade legislation, including provisions on the foreign currency market, is at present undergoing major tests and examinations. Additional clarifications are sought, numerous questions raised and dissatisfaction is felt at times.

This results from the fact that there was too little time to prepare all the subjects, that is, to adapt them to the conditions of a new system. One knows the reasons why a decision on new legislation coming into effect was passed in the Assembly 20 days after it had been adopted. It was obvious even then that several months would be needed to get acquainted and examine the regulations, to explain their essence, together with a series of other duties intended to get the new system to operate smoothly, said Vlado Klemencic, member of the Federal Executive Council and Federal secretary for finance, in his interview with TANJUG editor Milos Petkovic.

The amount of the payments of fixed and guaranteed debts currently affects the functioning of the credit market a great deal. Throughout this year, particularly in the first quarter, they have been higher than in previous years. For the period from January to March alone it is necessary to allocate more than $1 billion for capital sums and interest. At the same time last year $700,000 million was sufficient. This is why in January priority was given to fixed and guaranteed foreign debts. In February other priorities were dealt with to some extent. Active exporters were given a right to buy foreign currency before anybody else. We have now reached the sixth priority.

Nearly $130 million was sold on the market since the beginning of January. The National Bank of Yugoslavia invested more than $20 million. It is obvious that there is a great deal of distrust surrounding the new foreign trade legislation. Hence the problems such as a rush to get credits at the end of last year. Pressures continue to this day and a number of organizations are attempting to sort out their foreign exchange problems, regardless of the letter and the spirit of the law. The Federal Executive Council and authorized administrative organs set up a team whose task is to provide expert explanations about legislative and sub-legislative norms. These are being published as are measures to be taken within to ensure the consistent implementation of the new legislative regulations. The National Bank of Yugoslavia tightened control over business banking in order to ensure the strict implementation of the law. Admitting the problems as well as the readiness of the Federal Executive Council to possibly complete those documents which cannot pass the test in practice, we still must not call into question the application of the new foreign trade and foreign exchange regulations. It is indispensable to support their implementation, rather than raise hopes for rash changes.

We are not in the situation, Klemencic stresses, to create conditions for the application of the part of the document such as the construction of a uniform information system for monitoring foreign-trade trends. One of the hindrances directly connected with this is the fact that banks give insufficiently precise and unbalanced information on their daily positions.

It is well-known that the socially-recognized reproduction needs of basic organizations of associated labor for the first quarter of 1986 have been established according to a 3-month base period in 1984. It was not possible to use 1985 as a basis of comparison. This creates difficulties for those organizations which considerably increased imports and exports in 1985. Many of them signed contracts for the import of raw materials, semi-manufactures and other materials last year. The goods are arriving now, but their socially-recognized needs for the first quarter sometimes cannot ensure such a volume of imports.

While respecting the import needs of organizations, we must not allow the balance of payments to be upset. In the same way we must preserve economic coercion which is part of the law, according to which the increase in socially-recognized reproduction needs, including equipment, depends on export results.

The Federal Executive Council is preparing additional measures for stimulating exports, the convertible ones in particular, because motives for such transactions have grown weaker. An increase in domestic demand is "taking away" the goods to our market. The use of commodity credits to the value of $250 million is also envisaged this year.

Speaking about the implementation of the law on the bases of the banking and credit system the federal secretary for finance said that in this case the situation was different, because some of the provisions will only start being applied from 1 January 1987. This means that 1986 is a transitional year. Up to now most of the questions and objections refer to the clarification of the contents of specific provisions. The Federal Secretariat for Finance has already provided explanations to several articles of the law and will continue with such practice in the future.

Of a particularly topical nature is the question of which banks will be able to continue business from the beginning of next year, or to be clearer, which of them will satisfy conditions popularly called census for banks. After the final account for 1985 banks should prepare a new foundation agreement, a survey on socioeconomic justification and the National Bank of Yugoslavia's opinion on satisfying conditions in order that the specific bank can enter a court register. There are numerous attempts and preparations to ensure that all 170 banks will continue with their work. This would mean a failure to implement the basic goals of the new legislative documents. The consistent respect of legislative norms must be secured and departures from conditions envisaged must be prevented through the work of the authorized administrative organs of the National Bank of Yugoslavia and through sociopolitical activity.

Speaking about inflation, Vlado Klemencic pointed out that in recent years numerous measures were passed, as envisaged by the long-term program of economic stabilization and other documents from the sphere of market and prices, monetary system and policy, banking, planning, foreign exchange legislature etc, aimed at curbing inflation and eliminating its causes. Prices were frozen on a number of occasions, but it turned out that such a cure for the consequences could not yield permanent results.

The Federal Executive Council attaches a great deal of importance to measures concerning the financial consolidation of the economy and of banks. It is important for other social organs and subjective forces to become involved in these activities. A number of measures referring to the first and second phases of this program are already in the SFRY Assembly, that is, in the final phase of preparation. It is the question of financial balance of economy which should be complemented by the information from the final accounts for 1985.

From the point of view of curbing inflation, the measures and activities related to the third phase, that is, the further settling of the financial situation and the expansion of the financial system are of great importance. Here we are talking about new solutions in the new money issue and credit-monetary policies and about a mechanism which, together with the expansion of the tax system and of the system of distribution, in particular of personal income, and about the financing of consumer and collective consumption, should create conditions for eliminating the causes of inflation and the inflation-oriented economy. In this way we will start to deal with sensitive topics such as a greater differentiation of personal income and a greater motivation for better working results as compared to the average, close monitoring of consumer and collective consumption in keeping with material possibilities, control over tax sources, etc.

However, unless society is ready to examine these topics and find solutions, circumstances will force us to take palliative administrative measures. Briefly, there can be no curbing of inflation in an easy way, without efforts and without respecting social norms.

Our standby arrangements (strict-term loans) with the IMF expire on 15 May, Klemencic noted. From then on our country is expected to enter into a different kind of arrangement with this financial institution, i.e. the arrangement of the so-called intensified monitoring under Article 4 of the IMF statute. This means that the present criteria for judging our performance, namely the policy of exchange rates, of interest rates, foreign exchange reserves, the increase in assets held by domestic banks, the volume of public expenditure and welfare services would cease to be valid. The policy of intensified monitoring means that in each of the coming years we will conduct our economic policy on the basis of our own principles with particular attention being paid to export trends and foreign exchange reserves.

Meetings are envisaged twice a year with the IMF to discuss the results achieved. Under the 4-year agreement on debt rescheduling reached at the end of last year, Yugoslavia is expected to send a report on the results to the creditor banks coordinating committee. If the results are positive, thus justifying our policy and indicating its viability, there will be no reason for us not to reach another rescheduling agreement with international banks.

The case of unfavorable economic trends we will be expected to take additional measures, such as increasing exports, in order to improve the performance. If the opposite is the case we will go back to the drawing board: A fresh standby arrangement. We favor a long-term agreement on debt rescheduling with the governments of 16 Western countries and Kuwait and their agencies. This agreement would also envisage intensified monitoring.

For the first time in several years we succeeded in reducing our debt by about $60 million in 1984 and by about $100 million last year. Without having to reschedule anything, last year we managed to repay $3.15 billion of both interest and principal (out of this amount $1.8 billion was interest. This indicates that we are one of the few countries which has succeeded in bringing its external debt under control and reducing its overall debt. We are meeting our foreign obligations and will not need any so-called new money. For this reason we think that our requests should be met and that foreign governments should accept our idea about an agreement on long-term rescheduling.

As you know the world debt problem has not yet been solved. In many countries the situation has deteriorated even more. Some of them cannot even repay interest and are therefore forced to borrow new money. It is all the more obvious now how justified we are in calling for a dialogue between creditors and developing debtor-countries which would help us to form a joint platform for tacking the debt problem. The agenda of the dialogue must include interest rates, protectionism, ratio between the debt repayment and foreign exchange earnings, the ways of increasing World Bank assets, and so forth, Vlado Klemencic, member of the Federal Executive Council and Federal Secretary for Finance, said in his interview with TANJUG.

SUNDIC ON U.S. DECISION ON SOVIET UN MISSION

LD121826 Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 12 Mar 86

[Milika Sundic commentary]

[Text] The latest exacerbation in Soviet-U.S. relations might put the next meeting between Reagan and Gorbachev in jeopardy unless the United States withdraws its strange demand for the Soviet Union to reduce the number of its UN mission representatives by a third. Here is Milika Sundic's commentary:

Moscow reacted very sharply to the U.S. Government's demand for the Soviet Union to reduce the number of people in its UN mission to a reasonable level. Washington has been warned that such an act on the part of the U.S. Administration cannot be explained outside the context of Soviet-U.S. relations. This was practically a warning to the United States that it must be prepared to bear all the consequences of such an action. However, if the first reaction on the part of the State Department is anything to judge by, the United States will press on with its demand for a reduction in the Soviet UN Mission by a third by the beginning of 1988. The State Department is trying to convince Moscow that this move by the U.S. Administration should not be interpreted as an attempt to exacerbate relations between the two countries.

According to one of the initial reactions heard in the UN Headquarters itself, which one cannot but agree with, the U.S. demand is without precedence. It is, however, being emphasized that this is a complicated legal case which should not be decided on in a hasty manner and under pressure. Although legal experts in the United Nations have not yet taken a definite stand on the matter, which, in any case, is no easy thing to do, there is an overwhelming belief that the U.S. demand is ill-judged and runs counter to the obligations which the United States undertook in 1946 according to which it must provide the necessary work conditions for all UN member-countries.

The United States has justified its demand on the grounds that members of the Soviet UN Mission have engaged in acts of espionage and that the FBI is not capable of monitoring their movements. Moscow has denied this, vigorously justifying the increase in its UN mission by the fact that the number of UN member-countries has also significantly increased. This seems to be a logical explanation. As for the possible abuses, they should be resolved when they occur and in the way any sovereign country would.

In all this, prominence should be given to the Soviet warning that the State Department's action, which was supported by the Pentagon, too, cannot be regarded outside the context of Soviet-U.S. relations. In other words, if the U.S. Government adheres to its decision, this could, without doubt, put in jeopardy issues of major importance such as another Reagan-Gorbachev meeting. The U.S. insistence that this should not be interpreted in this way is not acceptable for Moscow for the simple reason that it is contrary to the efforts to improve and promote relations between the two superpowers. It sometimes seems as if Reagan is trying to avoid another meeting with Gorbachev and that the United States is not prepared to match some of the Soviet moves, particularly those concerning disarmament, because they do not suit them. This conclusion is made to some extent on the basis of Reagan's reply to Gorbachev's proposal for the elimination of nuclear weapons by the end of the century as well as the negative reply by the British prime minister, Margaret Thatcher, who agreed with the U.S. President by stating that the time is not ripe for total nuclear disarmament.

Still, it would be premature to say that either Moscow or Washington will decide to withdraw from the already agreed-upon meeting between Reagan and Gorbachev. This would, to say the least, be too risky not only as regards relations between the two countries but for world peace as well.